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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 481



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GENERAL

TASS CITED ON U.S. ARMS TALKS 'ALLEGATIONS'

OW220725 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--The Soviet Foreign Ministry today accused the United States of resorting to dishonest tricks to create a false impression of the USSR's readiness not to take into account the British and French medium-range missiles.

A Foreign Ministry communique released by the Soviet official news agency TASS said that some time ago Paul Nitze, head of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons in Europe, unofficially stated to the head of the Soviet delegation a possible compromise version for solving the issues discussed at the talks. "On the face of it the option set forth by Paul Nitze could seem an acceptable foundation for a compromise solution: in accordance with this version the U.S.A. would renounce the deployment of all missiles it has planned to station in Europe (572 units), and the USSR would leave in the European part of the country such a number of SS-20 missiles which would be an actual equivalent of the medium-range missiles Great Britain and France now have."

Paul Nitze was told that the Soviet side is prepared to consider the variant mentioned by him for resolving the issue of medium-range missiles, together with the question of the corresponding nuclear-capable aircraft, but only in the event of this variant being officially proposed by the American side, the communique said.

It continued, "Telling the Soviet side nothing in response to its expressed wish to have an official confirmation of the statements of the chief U.S. negotiator, the American side began to spread, including among the U.S. allies in NATO, allegations that it is the head of the Soviet, not the U.S. delegation, that has proposed some new variant. In the process, in ascribing to the Soviet delegation the authorship of the variant which in reality emanated from the American delegation, Washington, in addition, doctored it in a manner so as to create a false impression of the USSR's readiness not to take into account the British and French medium-range means."

The communique said that the Soviet Union had informed the governments of those countries "that [they] were misled by the American side "of the actual state of affairs. [Quotation marks as received]

The American behavior is an "added evidence that the U.S.A. does not seek a mutually acceptable agreement that would prevent a new, highly dangerous round of nuclear arms race in Europe," the communique said.

CSO: 4000/116

GENERAL

ROMANIA CRITICIZES U.S., USSR MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

OW261353 Beijing XINHUA in English 0643 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--A joint statement issued today by the Romanian Government and Communist Party described missile deployment by both the United States and the Soviet Union as a development "with no reason whatsoever and in disregard of the immediate interests of the people."

The statement said the world is "closer to a nuclear catastrophe" now that NATO has begun deployment of U.S. missiles in Britain and Federal Germany. The Soviet Union which has walked out of the Geneva talks announced that the stationing of new missiles in the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia will be accelerated.

The statement urged that all necessary measures be taken to stop the implementation of recent decisions made by the United States and the Soviet Union.

The statement called on the United States to stop the deployment of missiles in Western Europe and to put all those missiles that have arrived in Britain and Federal Germany into storage.

It also urged the Soviet Union to reconsider the retaliatory measures announced by the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov and to halt preparations for its own deployment of medium-range missiles. It also called for a resumption of the Geneva talks.

Before the Soviet Union and the United States reach an agreement, the statement said, Romania proposed that the United States should not install and deploy any missiles in Western Europe. The Soviet Union, for its part, should remove all missiles on its own soil which are directed at Europe, and put them in storage. And the United States should remove a corresponding number of missiles directed at Europe which are installed on warships and airplanes.

The statement further suggested that the United States not deploy any missiles and that the Soviet Union temporarily keeps their nuclear power equal to the British and French nuclear forces. Besides, the Soviet Union

should dismantle those missiles now situated between the frontier of the Federal Germany and the Soviet Union over a distance equivalent to that between the British and French missiles and Soviet territory.

Romania appealed to NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries to convene meetings at the Foreign Ministry level to discuss Soviet and U.S. proposals in order to encourage the two sides to reach an agreement as soon as possible.

CSO: 4000/116

GENERAL

WARSAW PACT DELEGATE COMMENTS ON NEW NATO MISSILES

OW250901 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Vienna, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--The Warsaw Pact countries made it clear here today that deployment of new NATO medium-range missiles in Western Europe would have considerable negative effects on East-West Vienna talks on mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe.

Hungarian delegation chief Janos Petran was speaking on behalf of the Warsaw Pact nations at the 355th plenary session of the Vienna talks. He said that the NATO deployment of new U.S. cruise missiles in Western Europe is causing "deep concern" in the Warsaw Pact countries, and that such deployment would disrupt the military balance between the two military blocs built over decades.

Meanwhile, a NATO spokesman said that the Vienna talks on arms reductions should be continued as they have no direct links with the intermediate range guided missile talks in Geneva. He pointed out that the Vienna talks are multilateral between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries while the Geneva talks are bilateral between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Vienna talks, in their 11th year, are bogged down, primarily over disagreement on troops strengths and ways to supervise reduction.

CSO: 4000/116

GENERAL

UN RESOLUTION URGES AFGHANISTAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL

OW240118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] United Nations, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--The United Nations General Assembly today in a resolution renewed its demand for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan.

The resolution, which was submitted by Pakistan and 43 other countries and adopted this afternoon by a vote of 116 to 20 with 17 abstentions, reaffirms "the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever."

The resolution reiterates that "the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and nonaligned character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the problem."

It calls for "the urgent achievement of a political solution" and "the creation of necessary conditions which would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honor."

The resolution renews "its appeal to all states and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance, with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees."

It also decides to include in the provisional agenda of its 39th session the item entitled "The Situation in Afghanistan and Its Implications for International Peace and Security."

The UN General Assembly has up to now adopted five such resolutions since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979.

CSO: 4000/116

GENERAL

THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES URGE AFGHANISTAN PULLOUT

OW240228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] United Nations, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--Representatives from a number of Third World countries urged the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan immediately as the UN General Assembly entered the final discussion on the situation of that country today.

Ahmed Mohamed Aden, representative of Somalia, said the question of Afghanistan showed a permanent member of the Security Council intervened militarily in the affairs of a small, nonaligned state. "The fierce resistance of the Afghan people illustrates their rejection of foreign domination," he continued.

Speaking of political solutions of the problem, the Somali representative noted that any political solution "must be based on respect for the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment of Afghanistan. More specifically, there must be complete and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying forces, firm guarantees of noninterference in the internal affairs of the country, and arrangements made for the return of the refugees to their homes in safety and with honour." He hoped the vast majority of UN member states would join in exerting to the fullest moral pressure of the assembly in order to achieve the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan.

T.T.B. Koh, representative of Singapore, said the history of the past 4 years showed very clearly that the people of Afghanistan could not be subjugated by the might of the Soviet army or by its terror tactics. "As long as the Soviet Union remains in occupation of Afghanistan, no one will give any credence to the Soviet Union's claim that it supports the principle of non-use of force in relations between states or that it is a peace-loving state or that it is in favour of detente or disarmament," he noted.

Nepalese representative Uddhav Deo Bhatt said Nepal could never accept justification for armed intervention in any part of the world and could not condone situations created by armed intervention.

Chilean representative Manuel Trucco pointed out that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan had brought in its wake regional insecurity and trampled on international law. He demanded the implementation of UN resolutions on the problem.

Ignac Golob, representative of Yugoslavia, said the encroachment upon freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity of any independent state, wherever it may be located, was unacceptable regardless of all pretexts. He demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

CSO: 4000/116

GENERAL

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE DEBATES GRENADA, GENEVA

OW242351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--The Commonwealth Summit resumed today the discussion on the U.S. invasion of Grenada and the aborted Soviet-U.S. disarmament negotiation and other world issues.

The invasion was seen as a violation of the UN Charter and international law. One speaker remarked that "if this invasion was accepted, the UN Charter would have to be amended." Leaders from African states felt that this could set a precedent for South Africa to take similar action against them on the pretext of protecting its nationals, according to the spokesman of the meeting.

The leaders speaking at the meeting pointed out that it was terribly important that the Commonwealth should accept that there should be respect for the right of people to decide what government they want to live under.

The dangers of superpowers using smaller countries to invade others were underlined by speakers.

The suspension of the arms reduction talks at Geneva further reinforced the need to raise the level of international negotiations on vital issues to the political level, some Commonwealth leaders were quoted by the spokesman of the meeting as saying. They felt that the dialogue at the lower level is sometimes not a fruitful exercise in this particular area.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi described the breakdown of the talks as a "severe setback." She emphasized that the need for a dialogue was inescapably a factor which the Commonwealth leaders agreed.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said the Commonwealth can and must help in the process of dialogue and in getting the negotiations started.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said it was not the fault of the West that the U.S.-Soviet talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Geneva had broken down.

CSO: 4000/117

GENERAL

UN DELEGATES BLAME SRV FOR TENSION IN SE ASIA

OW170850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] United Nations, 16 November (XINHUA)--Representatives of Malaysia, Indonesia and Democratic Kampuchea said today the root cause of the present tension and instability in southeast Asia is the armed invasion and continued occupation of Kampuchea by Viet Nam.

They were speaking at the UN General Assembly which ended the debate today on the question of peace, stability and cooperation in south-east Asia sponsored by Viet Nam and some other countries.

Malaysian Representative Zainal Abidin Bin Sulong said the invasion of Kampuchea by Viet Nam "undermined directly the basic tenets enshrined in the concept of peace, freedom and neutrality."

"It adversely affected the atmosphere of good-neighborliness and, in its stead, generated fear and suspicion," he added.

Indonesian Representative Ali Alatas said, "The continued presence of foreign forces in Kampuchea and the persistent denial of the inherent right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny carried ominous implications for the future of regional harmony and security."

If the sponsors of the item under discussion were serious in their desire to achieve peace, stability and cooperation in southeast Asia, he noted, then they should recognize that a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem could not but be the necessary first step towards that objective.

Representative of Democratic Kampuchea Thiounn Prasith pointed out that Viet Nam is continuing its crimes in Kampuchea with the intention of taking it over as part of a "greater Viet Nam."

By placing the current item on the agenda, he said, Viet Nam is trying to divert the assembly from the issue of Kampuchea in order to place responsibility for tension in the region on other countries.

CSO: 4000/100

UNITED STATES

CHINA DAILY COMMENTATOR ON REAGAN VISIT TO SEOUL

HK190254 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Nov 83 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "An Unbecoming Act"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan paid a visit to Seoul, reiterated American military commitment to South Korea and promised to strengthen the combat capabilities of the 39,000 U.S. troops and their South Korean counterpart on the sensitive peninsula.

What is more, Reagan took pride in being the first American president ever to enter the /demilitarized zone/ [words within slantlines published in italics] where the belligerent armies halted to end the Korean War in 1953. He was guarded by heavily-armed combat soldiers.

To put it mildly, that is certainly not conducive to the peace and stability of northeast Asia about which the American statesman claims to be very much concerned. It bodes ill indeed, coming as it did from one who was fresh from masterminding an invasion of the tiny Carribean country of Grenada.

Violation

Thirty years have elapsed since the signing of the Korean armistic which would have led to the unification of the long-divided country but for the continued presence of the American armed forces in the southern half. They have dragged out their stay there for decades purportedly to support a "democracy" which has put hundreds of patriots in jail.

Furthermore, the American military presence in Korea is in direct violation of a specific resolution passed by the 30th UN General Assembly in 1975, which calls for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the peninsula. The Americans have been the only foreign troops there for a quarter of a century since the last detachments of the Chinese People's Volunteers pulled out in 1958.

On the initiative of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, many rounds of talks were held in the early 1970's between the north and the south of the partitioned nation on peaceful unification on the principle of self-determination and national unity. Nothing substantive transpired against the snag of the American presence.

Proposal

In October 1980, Chairman Kim Il-sung proposed that the north and south should establish a democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. The main points of the new proposal are that independence and self-determination should be maintained, both sides keep their original social systems, confrontation be gradually eliminated, and a neutral, non-aligned foreign policy adopted. And only two months ago, Chairman Kim further proposed that a unified government consisting of a Supreme National Confederal Assembly and a Confederal Standing Committee be established to be chaired in turn by co-chairmen from both parts of Korea. Thus, concrete plans for the peaceful unification of the peninsula country are there and can be worked out once foreign interference is removed.

The history of the past three decades has amply proved that the fundamental obstacle to a Korean settlement is the self-imposed American military presence. For the sake of the peace and stability of northeast Asia, the earlier the American armed forces withdraw from Korea, the better.

CSO: 4000/99

UNITED STATES

U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA VIEWED

HK230926 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 83 p 6

["Reference Materials" column by Lan Caiji [5695 2088 1015]: "U.S. Military Activities in the Central American Region"]

[Text] In the past 12 months or so, the United States has, on the one hand, claimed that it would support the peaceful efforts by the Contadora group concerning the Central American issue and, on the other hand, it has continuously stepped up military activities in Central America and the Caribbean area and has dispatched a strong naval force and mass contingent of troops to carry out military exercises, which tremendously have accelerated the tense situation in the region.

In February this year, more than 1,600 U.S. and Honduran troops carried out a military exercise in Honduras called "Great Pine I." During March and April, 41 U.S. naval vessels were massed in the Caribbean sea to stage a large-scale "combat readiness exercise" together with naval forces of Britain and the Netherlands. Together, there warships made up the largest concentration of naval forces in the Caribbean Sea in recent years. The chief of naval operations of the U.S. Navy asserted that the purpose of the exercise was to manifest its strength to the Soviet Union.

Beginning in August 1983, the United States again assembled three naval task forces in composite formation to the seas of the two oceans near Central America to carry out a joint naval, army, and air force exercise called "Great Pine II." This exercise will last for 6 months and will be the largest of its kind in the Central American region. In the first stage of the exercise, the aircraft carrier "Ranger" was to lead eight naval vessels to carry out activities in the Golfo de Fonseca near the coast of Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador. This force has 70 aircraft and more than 7,500 officers and men. Then, five naval vessels with the aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" taking the lead were to sail from the Mediterranean to the Caribbean Sea east of Nicaragua to carry out the second stage of the exercise. This force was 70 aircraft and more than 5,700 officers and men. After that, another six naval vessels headed by the battleship "New Jersey" were to sail from the western Pacific Ocean to the coast of Nicaragua to join the "Ranger" and participate in the exercise. This force has a total of 3,100 officers and men.

As a component part of the military exercise "Great Pine II," the United States has dispatched a ground force of more than 5,000 men to Honduras to carry out joint exercises with 6,000 men of the Honduran Army.

According to reports, the military exercise "Great Pine II" will include air attacks and shelling of the coastal areas, naval support of ground forces, the landing U.S. Marines, and a naval blockade and isolation.

From late August to mid-September, the U.S. Navy also conducted a military exercise in Puerto Rico, in the northeastern Caribbean Sea, together with the naval forces of Britain and the Netherlands. Two aircraft carriers, the "Independence" and the "Kennedy"; 16 cruisers, destroyers, and corvettes; two submarines; and 35,000 officers and men of the United States participated in the exercise.

Following the armed invasion of Grenada, the United States continued to step up military activities in the Central American region. Not long ago, the United States dispatched six naval vessels with 5,180 marines headed by the amphibious assault ship "Nassau" to carry out an "amphibious warfare" exercise in a Honduran harbor. This exercise, which started 18 November, includes beach landings and airborne operations. It is also a component part of the joint military exercise "Great Pine II."

While consecutively carrying out large-scale military exercises in Central America, the United States also has energetically increased its military and economic aid to the antigovernment armed organizations in Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. Meanwhile, the United States also has expanded its military bases, airports, and seaports in some countries. This year, U.S. military aid to El Salvador has increased to \$136 million and to Honduras, \$100 million. At present, the United States is making every effort to strengthen its military installations in Honduras so as to maintain its military existence for a long time in Central America.

CSO: 4005/202

SOVIET UNION

USSR WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN URGED AT UN

OW231052 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] United Nations, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--Representatives from many countries urged the Soviet Union to withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan when the United Nations General Assembly considered the situation in that country yesterday and today.

Thai representative Phiraphong Kasemsi said that the situation in Afghanistan was fraught with dangerous implications for the region and the world at large and a comprehensive political settlement of the problem must be based on the withdrawal of foreign troops and respect for Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status.

Thiounn Prasith, representative of Democratic Kampuchea, strongly condemned the Soviet troops for massacring the Afghan people.

Shaykh Samir al-Shihabi, representative of Saudi Arabia, said that 4 years of Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan caused the exodus of more than 3.5 million of its inhabitants and insecurity to the region as a whole. His government, he added, had repeatedly deplored the invasion of Afghanistan and called on the Soviet Union to withdraw.

Onur Gokce, representative of Turkey, said the Afghan people had already proven that they would not submit to alien domination, whatever the military odds are against them, and that they would not be deterred in their struggle until they reached an honorable settlement of the problems affecting their country.

Egyptian representative Abdel Fattah Zaki said faits accompli imposed by foreign military force in Afghanistan must be rejected. He also urged the Soviet Union to withdraw all its troops.

Speaking on behalf of the 10 member states of the European community, Greek representative Dimitrios Manolatos said the 10 member states of the European community could not accept the attempt to impose a regime by force on the people of Afghanistan and held that the withdrawal of the occupation forces remained the key requirement of any solution of the Afghan question.

Canadian representative Gerard Pelletier criticized the Soviet Union for increasing its forces in Afghanistan instead of responding to the clear will of the international community.

Japanese representative Mizuo Kuroda warned that as long as its military intervention in Afghanistan continued, the Soviet Union would be the focus of international criticism.

Farid Zarif, representative from the Karmal regime in Kabul, labelled the discussion of Afghan situation in the UN General Assembly as an act interfering in the internal affairs. He announced that the Karmal regime would refuse "to grant any validity and legitimacy to its outcome."

Soviet representative Oleg Troyanovskiy declared his country would stick to its military occupation of Afghanistan. He conditioned Soviet troops withdrawal upon the "ending of outside interference."

CSO: 4000/119

SOVIET UNION

XINHUA CITES ANDROPOV STATEMENT ON INF TALKS

OW250340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0314 GMT 25 Nov 83

["Soviet President's Statement on Suspension of Geneva Talks"--XINHUA headline; all punctuation as received]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov issued a statement tonight on the breakdown of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, and announced the countermeasures his country will take in response to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

The statement said, "The deployment of American medium-range missiles is beginning on the territory of the FRG (Federal Republic of Germany), Britain and Italy. Thereby the appearance of American Pershings and cruise missiles in the European continent is becoming an accomplished fact....

"What will grow with the deployment of American missiles on European soil is not the security of Europe but the real danger that the United States will bring catastrophe upon the peoples of Europe....

"At present a rough parity continues to exist in Europe between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty as regards medium-range nuclear weapons, while NATO has a considerable edge in terms of nuclear warheads. So if anybody has cause to be concerned it is the Warsaw Treaty countries which are being threatened by the military machines of the NATO states."

The statement accused Federal Germany, Britain and Italy of giving the green light for deployment of the American missiles: "Thereby they have assumed together with the government of the United States the entire responsibility for the consequences of the myopic policy about which the Soviet Union had warned in advance.

The statement said that "having thoroughly weighed all the aspects of the obtaining situation, the Soviet leadership adopted the following decisions:

"First. Since by its actions the United States has torpedoed the possibility of reaching a mutually acceptable accord at the talks on questions of limiting nuclear arms in Europe and their continuation in these conditions

would only serve as a cover for the actions of the United States and a number of other NATO countries directed at undermining European and international security, the Soviet Union considers its further participation in these talks impossible.

"Second. Being cancelled are the Soviet Union's unilateral obligations which had for their purpose the creation of more favorable conditions for success at the talks. Thereby the moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR is abrogated.

"Third. On agreement with the governments of the GDR (German Democratic Republic) and Czechoslovakia the announced preparatory work to deploy on the territory of these countries operational-tactical missiles of increased range, that was started some time ago, will be accelerated.

"Fourth. Since by deploying its missiles in Europe the United States increases the nuclear threat to the Soviet Union, the corresponding Soviet systems will be deployed with due account for this circumstance in ocean areas and in seas. By their characteristics these systems of ours will be adequate to the threat which is being created to us and our allies by American missiles that are being deployed in Europe."

The statement said that other measures will also be taken to ensure the security of the USSR and its allies.

It continued, "We state that the reply measures from the Soviet side will be kept strictly within the limits that will be dictated by the actions of the NATO countries. The Soviet Union, and we stress this again, does not strive for military superiority, and we will do only what is absolutely necessary to prevent the military balance from being disrupted.

"Should the United States and the other NATO countries display readiness to return to the situation that existed before the commencement of the deployment of the American medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will also be prepared to do this....

"The Soviet leadership calls on the leaders of the United States and the West European countries to weigh once again all the consequences with which their own peoples and the whole of mankind are being threatened by the fulfillment of the plans to deploy the new American missiles in Europe."

CSO: 4000/119

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER ON SS-20'S IN EAST EUROPE

OW190838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov said today that the Soviet Union will respond to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe by placing SS-20 rockets in Eastern Europe and increasing its intercontinental nuclear arsenal.

In an article in today's newspaper PRAVDA, the minister accused the U.S. of trying to gain superiority over the Soviet Union in the arms race.

Referring to the talks on the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe, Ustinov said: "The fate of accord now depends on the solution of the basic matters--renunciation of deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, taking British and French missiles into account in determining the correlation of the sides' forces, reduction of medium-range nuclear-capable aircraft, and the establishment of a really equal level of the sides' medium-range missiles and aircraft in Europe." He also blamed the U.S. for failing to provide any possibility of reaching agreement in its proposals.

The minister reiterated that if U.S. missiles are deployed in Europe, the Soviet Union will lift its moratorium on the deployment of SS-20 medium-range missiles in the European zone, deploy additional systems and take proper measures against the United States.

The Soviet Union "is adopting all the measures" to maintain its strength, Ustinov said.

CSO: 4000/119

SOVIET UNION

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS USSR, HOLDS TALKS

OW220826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union and Iraq declared that nobody has the right to interfere in the affairs of the Gulf states under any pretext.

According to a TASS report today, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and his Iraqi counterpart Tariq 'Aziz pointed out in a talk here that the countries in the region have the inalienable right to freely manage their natural resources.

They pointed out that nobody has the right to interfere in their internal affairs under any pretext, including that of ensuring the freedom of navigation.

The report said the Soviet Union stressed once again that it is essential to put an early end to the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq and settle contentious issues by political means at the negotiating table.

Tariq 'Aziz arrived here for a working visit on 20 November.

It is noted here that a commentary in a recent issue of NEW TIMES, a Soviet weekly, had censured Iran for "laying stakes on the settlement of the dispute by means of military forces."

The commentary said, "Baghdad has now fully understood that it is pointless to continue the war."

CSO: 4000/119

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

SOVIET COSMONAUTS RETURN--Moscow, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--Two Soviet cosmonauts returned to earth today after 5 months on board the orbital "Salyut-7"--"Soyuz-T-9" scientific research complex. Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov were launched into space on 27 June aboard the spaceship Soyuz-T-9. They twice performed space walks on 1 and 3 November, and spent a total of 5 hours and 25 minutes outside the Salyut orbiting station to set up solar batteries and gain valuable experience in working outside the station in space. [Text] [OW240234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 24 Nov 83]

VISITING FRENCH MINISTER--Moscow, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union and France today agreed to "promote economic cooperation on the base of long-term Soviet-French interests," according to TASS. In their talks, both Andrey Gromyko, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, and Edith Cresson, French foreign trade and tourism minister and head of the French delegation attending the 18th conference of the Grand Soviet-French Commission held here, stressed the significance of the wide-ranging, mutual-benefit relations between the Soviet Union and France in various fields of economy, science and technology. On 17 November, Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union received a delegation of the National Confederation of French Employers. They discussed economic and trade issues between the two countries. [Text] [OW220727 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 21 Nov 83]

CSO: 4000/119

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK PAPER ACCUSES U.S. OF INTERFERING IN PRC AFFAIRS

OW251250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1153 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--The Korean paper NODONG SINMUN published a commentary today accusing the United States of interfering in China's internal affairs and demanded an end to such an action.

The commentary pointed out that the so-called resolution on "Taiwan's future" adopted by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a "bill" adopted by the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives asking the president and the secretary of state to support Taiwan to remain "a full member" in the Asian Development Bank have seriously encroached upon the sovereignty of China and flagrantly interfered in her internal affairs.

Taiwan, the commentary stated, is an inalienable part of China and the Chinese people are the masters of Taiwan. In what way Taiwan will return to the embrace of the motherland is China's internal affairs and no other country has the right to interfere.

The passing of the so-called "resolution" and "bill" by U.S. Congress, despite Chinese Government's protests, has brutally trampled upon the code of international relations, the commentary said.

CSO: 4000/115

NORTHEAST ASIA

BEIJING VIEWS HISTORY OF PRC-JAPAN RELATIONS

OW230343 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 22 Nov 83

["International Data" by (Zhang Huatang) from the "International Current Events" program: "Long-Standing Sino-Japanese Friendship"]

[Excerpts] China and Japan are close neighbors separated by only a strip of water. The people of the two countries have had contacts for more than 2,000 years.

A new era in Sino-Japanese friendship was ushered in when the PRC was founded in 1949. Even while there were no diplomatic relations between China and Japan, visits by personnel as well as trade contacts and cultural exchanges between the two countries still continued. The normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations in 1972 and particularly the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty in 1978 created conditions for the further development of friendly relations between the two countries. The exchange of visits by the leaders of the two countries has greatly promoted the smooth development of friendly Sino-Japanese relations.

In the 11 years since the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, the contacts between the two countries, from governmental to people-to-people, have unprecedentedly expanded in all fields.

The development of friendship between the people of China and Japan--an inexorable historical trend--accords with the objective realities of the world and the wishes of the people. The people of the two countries want to develop their friendship, which is conducive to the peace and security of Asia and the world.

We believe that the coming visit to Japan by General Secretary Hu Yaobang will certainly make it possible for the friendship and cooperation between the people of the two countries to develop even more vigorously.

CSO: 4005/211

NORTHEAST ASIA

YOUTH URGED TO PROMOTE PRC-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP

OW210252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 November (XINHUA)--The younger generation of China and Japan should work harder for peace and friendship and the prosperity of their countries.

This was said here today by Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China.

This will contribute greatly to Asian and world peace, he said in an interview with XINHUA. Wang Zhaoguo will accompany General Secretary Hu Yaobang on a visit to Japan 23-30 November.

China and Japan have very good relations and leaders of the two countries are considering how to maintain the relations well, he said.

Wang Zhaoguo said that young people, who represent the future, have the duty to carry China-Japan friendship forward.

Earlier generations, he said, went through all kinds of hardship and difficulty to open the path for economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries. The present younger generation is duty bound to promote these exchanges.

Reviewing the friendly contacts between the young people, Wang Zhaoguo recalled that in 1965 more than 450 youngsters from over 40 Japanese youth organizations and friendly groups took part in a grand Sino-Japanese youth get-together. They were cordially received by the late Chairman Mao Zedong and the later Premier Zhou Enlai.

Since the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan in 1972, around 200 youth delegations have exchanged visits, coming to 2,500 young people in all. The China Youth Travel Service has helped arrange China tours for 15,000 Japanese young people. The number of people involved after normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries is more than 20 times that in the previous period.

The forms of exchange are varied and the contents richer and more substantive, Wang Zhaoguo noted.

The All-China Youth Federation has sent more than 400 young people to study 60 specialized subjects in over 150 Japanese enterprises since 1980.

At the same time, young people of the two countries have had fruitful exchanges and cooperation in breeding aquatic products and planting tea and citrus, he added.

Such contacts contribute to better economic relations and trade between the two countries.

The youth of both countries should take the relay baton of China-Japan friendship from the hands of the older generation, he said. Japanese youth put forward the slogan "Japanese and Chinese youth will not fight each other again," expressing the common aspirations of both peoples who long for peace.

Wang Zhaoguo said that the youth should make greater contributions to developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, thus promoting Asian and world peace and the progressive cause of mankind.

Chinese youth organizations, he recalled, have established friendly relations with more than 30 Japanese youth organizations, governmental and nongovernmental and from political parties.

Wang Zhaoguo extended hearty thanks to those organizations and figures helping the youth of both countries establish contacts.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang is scheduled to meet with representatives of Japanese youth from all walks of life during his visit to Japan.

"This will surely promote friendship between the youth of both countries and have far-reaching effects on China-Japan friendship," he added.

CSO: 4000/101

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE PRESS ON HU YAOBANG'S UPCOMING VISIT

OW201846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, 20 November (XINHUA)--Japanese papers and news agencies have published editorials and articles in the past few days in anticipation of the forthcoming visit by Chinese Communist Party General-Secretary Hu Yaobang.

Extending welcome to the Chinese leader, they point out the significance of his visit and express hope for its successes. TOKYO SHIMBUN says in an article that Hu's visit "shows China attaches great importance to laying a foundation for the long-term friendship with her neighbor Japan" and "proves China will not change this policy."

YOMIURI SHIMBUN points out in an editorial that "Japan-China friendship is a sine qua non to peace and stability in Asia and is also of great importance to the world."

ASAHI SHIMBUN in an editorial looks back on the marked progress in bilateral relations in 1982 as compared with 1972, when the two countries established diplomatic relations. "People travelling between two countries increased from 9,000 to 157,000 and the volume of trade shot up from \$1.1 billion U.S. to \$8.8 billion," the editorial says.

"To look forward to the maintaining of friendly and cooperative relations in the 21st century," the editorial adds, "special attention must be paid" to educating the younger generation with the thought of Japan-China friendship.

Kyodo News Agency says in a feature that "the most important objective of Hu's visit is to demonstrate to people at home and abroad the friendship between Japan and China and to explore the long-stability of bilateral relations in the 21st century."

The feature also notes that "Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League, who is seen as representative of Chinese youths, is a member of the delegation; this seems to reflect the long-term strategy of Japan-China contacts in the next generation."

CSO: 4000/101

NORTHEAST ASIA

HU YAOBANG JAPAN TOUR TO BEGIN 'NEW ERA' OF AMITY

HK280224 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 47, 21 Nov 83 p 4

["Notes From the Editors" Column by International Editor Mu Youlin:
"Hu Yaobang's Visit to Japan"]

[Text] Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan, 23-30 November, will be the first time that the party general secretary has visited a country with a different social system.

In Japan, the visit has long been anticipated; the invitation was first extended by Prime Minister Suzuki in 1982. After he became prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone also expressed his hope that the Chinese Party leader would visit Japan as early as possible.

Hu Yaobang's visit, coinciding with the fifth anniversary of the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship, will surely provide a new impetus for Sino-Japanese friendship, which has been improving steadily for the past 11 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The general secretary and the Japanese prime minister will discuss the international situation and many other issues, taking a broad, long-term point of view. Both leaders will work together to find the best avenues for long-term steady development of Sino-Japanese relations, and for continued expansion of economic relations between the two nations. Hu will also meet with many Japanese government and public officials and deliver a speech to influential political figures.

His week-long, north-to-south itinerary, covering Tokyo and other major cities, will provide him with a good opportunity to see the beautiful landscape of Japan and learn from the experience of the Japanese people in the economy and other fields--experience which is useful to China.

In the ongoing socialist modernization drive, the Chinese people are working with the single idea of overcoming backwardness in the nation's economy and culture. China abounds in natural resources while Japan has advanced science and technology. There are many ways in which the two nations can learn from and complement each other. It is true that we still

have difficulties in our economic development, but we will not be discouraged, because our people, following Mao Zedong's advice, have become accustomed to taking a long view of things. China's steady advance towards modernization will create increasingly favourable conditions for expanding cooperation between the two countries.

China follows an independent foreign policy. Together with other peace-loving countries, China fights against hegemonism in order to safeguard world peace. We are willing to maintain friendly relations with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles for Peaceful Coexistence. The Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship solemnly proclaims that both sides will not seek hegemony and will oppose the attempt by any other countries to establish hegemony. The friendship between China and Japan is not only in the interests of the people of both countries; it also means much to the peace and stability of Asia and the Pacific region.

During his stay in Japan, General Secretary Hu will meet with young people from all walks of life. In a speech to them, he will introduce a good Chinese friend, Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

Young people of both China and Japan will inherit and strengthen the Sino-Japanese ties of friendship. Those who grew up in the peaceful postwar environment will soon assume a leading role in their countries, while those born today will come of age by the turn of the century. China and Japan have been on good terms for thousands of years, although there were also bitter lessons learnt through blood. This brings home to the young that if the two countries are friendly they will both prosper, and if they fight they will both suffer. Whether Sino-Japanese friendship can last through the generations depends on whether today's and tomorrow's young people can, through deeper understanding, fulfill this important task entrusted to them. It is our belief that General Secretary Hu's visit will usher in a new era of friendship between the two peoples, as well as between the youth of both countries.

CSO: 4000/115

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE MASS MEDIA WELCOME HU'S VISIT

OW261040 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1554 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Nov (XINHUA)---Over the past few days newspapers, radio and television stations in Tokyo have given prominence to news reports that General Secretary Hu Yaobang will begin his friendly visit to Japan today. They have continuously published editorials, articles and special reports warmly welcoming General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Jaapn and expressing the hope that his visit will help enhance the mutual understanding and develop and consolidate the relations of good neighborliness and cooperation between the two countries.

The NIHON HOSO KYOKAI and other radio and television stations all broadcast repeatedly the news that General Secretary Hu Yaobang will arrive in Tokyo today as an important item in this morning's radio and television news programs.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN today carries a two-page special supplement to welcome General Secretary Hu Yaobang, under the banner headline "Continuously Strengthened Ties of Friendship Over the 11 Years Since the Normalization of Relations." The articles in the supplement give a detailed review of the economic and trade relations, exchanges of visits and cultural interchanges between the two countries since the normalization of their relations. General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan, the articles emphasize, will lay the foundation for the imminent entrance of Japan-China relations into the 21st Century and will usher in a new stage for these relations.

In its 22 November editorial entitled "Expection on Hu Yaobang's Visit to Japan," this paper states: As the ruling party leader of a socialist country, Hu Yaobang "has chosen our country as the first Western country to visit. This shows that he attaches importance to Japan and to Japanese-Chinese relations." General Secretary Hu Yaobang, the editorial added, will speak to young people, and "this shows that he pins great hopes on the next generation for the steady development of the Japanese-Chinese relations of amity and cooperation."

An editorial department article published by ASAHI SIMBUN on 21 November says: "The Japanese Government holds that General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan will provide a good opportunity for the already-stable

Japanese-Chinese relations to develop in a more sustained, steady and solid way." The article points out: "The two countries are now in a period of 'fine relations unprecedented in history.'" The Japanese side holds that "cooperation with China in carrying out its steady, practical line of modernization agrees with the national interests of Japan."

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, in its 21 November editorial, says that it is quite unusual that General Secretary Hu Yaobang will be received as an official guest in Japan. Entitled "For the Sake of Sustained Friendly Japanese-Chinese Relations," the editorial says: "Now while we are welcoming Hu Yaobang's visit, we must consider the future Japanese-Chinese relations from the very basic points of view on these relations."

Shirazawa, a member of the TOKYO SHIMBUN editorial committee, in an article published in the paper yesterday, quotes a Japanese Government official as saying that "strengthening medium- and long-term economic exchanges is still the basis of Japanese-Chinese friendship," and that through his visit to Japan, General Secretary Hu will "make good preparations and draw up an outline for the new period of the Japanese-Chinese economic relations" over the next 10 years. This paper also publishes an editorial today on General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan under the title "The Groundwork for Building Everlasting Japanese-Chinese Friendship."

KOKUSAI BOOEKI of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade publishes an article on 22 November, saying: "The first decade since the normalization of the Japanese-Chinese relations and the first 5 years following the signing of the Japanese-Chinese treaty of peace and friendship have now passed by. To preserve and further expand and increase these fine relations between Japan and China, it is necessary to make fresh efforts greater than ever and to create a new relationship of amity." General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit will be of "very far-reaching significance" to the growth of the relations of friendship between the two countries, the article says.

CSO: 4005/211

NORTHEAST ASIA

HU YAOBANG VISITS TSUKUBA SCIENCE CITY

HK290326 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 83 p 6

["Newsletter From Japan" by Jiang Yuanchun [5592 0337 2797] and Sun Dongmin [1327 2639 3046]: "Visit to the Tsukuba Science City"]

[Excerpts] "Will the glory of science and technology contribute to the peace, friendship, prosperity, and progress of mankind"--this is the sentence inscribed by Comrade Hu Yaobang on 24 November after visiting the National Multiple Electronics Research Institute in Tsukuba City.

Located in Ibaragi Prefecture, the Tsukuba Science City is about 60 kilometers northeast to Tokyo. Upon his arrival, Hu Yaobang and his party, accompanied by Takaaki Yasuta, director general of Science and Technology Agency, visited the Civil Engineering Research Institute. In the afternoon, Comrade Hu Yaobang visited the Multiple Electronics Research Institute and the National Environmental Pollution Research Institute.

In the Multiple Electronics Research Institute, Comrade Hu Yaobang wrote the sentence at the request of the host, that is, "will the glory of science and technology contribute to the peace, friendship, prosperity, and progress of mankind." He praised Japan's rapid development in science and technology and wished them to work energetically so as to make more contributions to the scientific progress of the world.

After the hard work of the industrious Japanese people, the science city has brought the science and technology of Japan to the forefront of the world, which greatly impressed him. During the visit, Comrade Hu Yaobang said that he hoped that scientists of the two nations would join hands to study problems. In the future, people will see that on the [basis] of Sino-Japanese friendship, the scientific and technological exchange and operation between the two nations will experience a new leap.

CSO: 4005/211

NORTHEAST ASIA

TOKYO YOUTH RALLY WELCOMES HU YAOBANG

OW260738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Nov (XINHUA)--Some 3,000 young people from all walks of life in Japan gave a rousing welcome to Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, at a rally here today. Thirty-five Japanese youth organizations and six institutions for Japan-China friendship jointly arranged the ceremony in the auditorium of the NHK building. This was the first time that such a large-scale youth meeting was held in Tokyo to welcome a top Chinese leader.

In a speech punctuated with thunderous ovation, Hu Yaobang called on young people in China and Japan to work together for an enduring relationship of good-neighborliness and amity between the two peoples. He extended an invitation on behalf of the people and youth of China to Japanese youth organizations to send 3,000 young people to China next September or October for the purpose of enhancing Sino-Japanese understanding and friendship.

Hu Yaobang also presented to the audience Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee, who will be in charge of hosting the young Japanese visitors.

Himself a youth worker in the revolutionary base areas and the Red Army in the 1930's and leader of the Communist Youth League between 1952 and 1965, Hu Yaobang feels at home among young people and has had extensive contacts with youth leaders from all over the world.

Stormy applause greeted Hu Yaobang and the official members of his party when they appeared on the rostrum and bouquets were presented to them.

In a welcoming address, Kiichiro Konodera, chairman of the Steering Committee of youth for welcoming Hu Yaobang, said that the youth of Japan will exert themselves to advance Japan-China friendship through the next century.

He said that, in welcoming General Secretary Hu, it is essential to reaffirm the basic principles as outlined in the Treaty of Peace and Friendship that the five principles of peaceful coexistence form an

important guarantee for world peace and that neither Japan nor China will seek hegemony while opposing the attempt of any country to seek hegemony in this part of the world.

He requested Hu Yaobang to convey to the people and youth of China the strong desire of the Japanese people and youth to work for Japan-China friendship and world peace. He expressed the hope that Hu Yaobang's visit will become a starting point for opening a new epoch of friendship between Japan and China as well as between the youth of both countries.

During the question-and-answer period following his speech, Hu Yaobang referred to the division of responsibilities among top Chinese leaders, saying that important affairs of state and policy decisions are discussed and decided collectively in the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and no single person alone has the final say.

Explaining the elimination of ideological and cultural contamination in China, he said it involved mainly statements and works in theory and art and literature unfavorable to the country's modernization program and stability and unity. The methods used are criticism and self-criticism, he said. The kind of violent struggle characteristic of the cultural revolution is a thing of the past, he added.

He noted that China wants to learn from the advanced science and technology and managerial experience of all countries. China will continue to learn from Japan's good experiences in this respect, he said.

The general secretary called on young people in both China and Japan to do their best in contributing to world peace and fighting against nuclear blackmail.

Hu Yaobang also spoke of China's policy on religion, saying that Chinese citizens have freedom of believing or not believing. He said he hopes that religious believers in Japan would continue expanding their ties of friendship with religious believers in China.

CSO: 4000/115

NORTHEAST ASIA

CHINESE YOUTH BACK HU'S SPEECH TO JAPANESE YOUTH

OW261800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 Nov (XINHUA)--Chinese young people expressed their support for Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang's speech on Sino-Japanese friendship at a forum held in Beijing this evening.

Speaking at a youth rally in Tokyo early today, Hu said leaders in both China and Japan pinned high hopes on the younger generation, and invited 3,000 young Japanese to visit China next autumn.

"The young people of China and Japan are determined to live up to the expectations of the older generation, and bravely take over the relay baton of China-Japan friendship," said Hu Jintao, chairman of the All-China Youth Federation at tonight's forum. The federation will make careful and earnest preparations for the Japanese young people's visit next autumn, he added.

Liu Nengyuan, chairman of the All-China Students' Federation, said students from both countries shared many common interests, and were eager to increase mutual understanding and friendship through increased mutual contacts.

"Both Chinese and Japanese young people understand that Sino-Japanese friendship is hard-earned and therefore treasure this friendship," said Li Keqiang, secretary general of the Students' Federation.

Li Wenyi, an official of the China National Tourism Administration, said the administration would make its best effort to receive more Japanese guests next year.

Yang Le, a noted young mathematician, said Japan was a country which attached great importance to science and education. "In the course of our modernization drive, we are willing to learn from Japanese young scientists and develop exchanges and cooperation with them," he said.

Meanwhile, support for Hu's speech was also registered in Shanghai.

Huang Mengqiu, a leading member of the municipality's youth federation, said the youth of Shanghai maintained close contacts with the Japanese youth, and were willing to strengthen their contacts through various channels and contribute to Sino-Japanese friendship. The city has received more than 10,000 young Japanese visitors in the last 4 years.

Chairman of the city's Students' Federation Yu Haijin, who has just returned from a visit to Japan, said Chinese and Japanese students should respond enthusiastically to the wishes of their national leaders by maintaining and developing their friendship, taking over the "relay baton" of Sino-Japanese friendship and passing it onto future generations.

CSO: 4000/115

NORTHEAST ASIA

HU GIVES IMPRESSION OF VISIT TO JAPAN

OW260826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Nov (XINHUA)--Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang said today that he and his party were deeply impressed with what they saw and felt during their 4-day stay in Tokyo.

Giving the impressions of his current visit to Japan at a press conference here this afternoon, he mentioned the following points:

--He saw personally how the Japanese people have, through their diligence, made their land even more beautiful and magnificent.

--He saw that the whole nation has worked hard to make Japan an economic, scientific, technological and cultural power.

--He felt the warmth of friendly welcome and hospitality accorded him by the Japanese Government and general public.

--He was keenly aware of the strong feelings of the Japanese Government and people for a prolonged growth of Japan-China friendship.

He expressed high respects to the government and general public of Japan.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang gave the press conference at the Japan National Press Club just before leaving Tokyo for Sapporo, capital of Hokkaido, this afternoon.

CSO: 4000/115

NORTHEAST ASIA

HU YAOBANG EXPLAINS HOW TO REMAIN HEALTHY

HK231052 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0835 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Report: "Hu Yaobang on Staying Healthy"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--In a press conference given by Hu Yaobang today prior to his departure from Beijing for a visit to Japan, a Japanese reporter asked him a question: "Your Excellency General Secretary, you have good complexion and move about quickly. Do you have any special way to stay healthy?" Hu Yaobang replied humorously: "This question has nothing to do with my visit to Japan. Nor is it an important issue to be dealt with during my visit. But, as this shows a friend's concern for me, I am glad to answer your question."

Hu Yaobang said: "I passed my 68th birthday a few days ago. As the saying goes, few people can live to be 70 years of age. I will soon join the ranks of 70-year-old men. Compared with those of my age who are in good health, I am rather weak; compared with those in bad health, however, I can probably be regarded as a strong man. I know little about the science of health care and have no secret for keeping fit. I like to read sports news and watch exciting sports events. I think that the development of sports and physical culture is an essential part of the building of civilization."

"I am not adept at any sport," he added. "The reason why I survive and continue to undertake regular work is probably because I have tempered myself in hard revolutionary struggle over a long period of time. By the word temper I mean two things: First, to try my best, under all kinds of tough conditions, to fulfill or overfulfill every job I am entrusted with; and second, to remain optimistic under any extremely dangerous circumstance. Therefore, in my opinion, intense but orderly work and optimism under all circumstances are the two indispensable conditions for maintaining exuberant vitality."

CSO: 4005/201

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK ART TROUPE ARRIVES, FETED IN SHANGHAI

OW170530 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal People's Government held a grand banquet this evening to welcome the visiting Mansudae Art Troupe from Pyongyang, DPRK.

Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, attended. The banquet was filled with fraternal revolutionary affection of comrades in arms. Vice mayor of Shanghai, Liu Zhenyuan, proposed a toast. On behalf of the people of Shanghai and the city's literary and art workers, he extended warm welcome and greetings to the visiting Mansudae Art Troupe headed by Comrade Kim Hui-jun. He praised the Korean people, led by Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea, for their achievements and wished the visiting art troupe success in its performance tour of Shanghai.

In his speech at the banquet, Comrade Kim Hui-jun said: Korean-Chinese friendship, fostered by President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and by Chairman Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, and Premier Zhou Enlai, has entered a new historical period. Our visit to China at this time has extremely great significance. He expressed the art troupe's determination to contribute to the promotion and development of this friendship and of cultural and art exchange between the two countries.

At the end of the banquet, the Korean guests, accompanied by Hu Lijiao and Liu Zhenyuan, watched a literary and art performance program arranged by the Shanghai Municipal Cultural Bureau to welcome the Mansudae Art Troupe.

The Korean Art Troupe from Pyongyang arrived in Shanghai by special train this afternoon and was greeted at the railway station by Vice Mayor Liu Zhenyuan and other Shanghai officials.

CSO: 4005/174

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK FRIENDSHIP GROUP ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

OW170617 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] The visiting friendship group of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], headed by WPK Central Committee Secretary An Sung-hak, arrived in Shanghai on 14 November. They were accompanied by Comrade Xu Yunbei, advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Light Industry.

Secretary, and Yang Di Standing Committee member Huang Ju, of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and other comrades greeted the Korean comrades at the railway station upon their arrival and accompanied them on their tour of Shanghai.

During their stay in this municipality the Korean comrades visited the site of the First CPC National Congress and a number of factories and stores. They were accorded a cordial and warm welcome by Chinese workers wherever they went.

Comrade An Sung-hak spoke highly of the Shanghai workers' enthusiasm for labor and of the achievements of a number of light industrial factories in relying on themselves to renovate and upgrade their old equipment. He hailed the friendship between the Korea and Chinese parties and the two peoples, fostered and developed by the WPK and the CPC and the leaders of the two countries. He wished this friendship, steeled by blood, ever growing prosperity.

Comrade Yang Di hosted a banquet on the evening of 16 November in honor of the distinguished Korean guests. The banquet proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4005/174

NORTHEAST ASIA

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG WELCOMES DPRK YOUTH

OW200126 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 93

[Text] The Korean Socialist Working Youth League Delegation led by Yi Yong-su, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and chairman of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League Central Committee, and accompanied by Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, arrived in Hangzhou from Shanghai by train yesterday afternoon.

Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, hosted a banquet yesterday evening to warmly welcome the distinguished Korean guests. Secretary Wang Fang cordially met with the entire delegation prior to the banquet.

In this toast, Secretary Wang Fang praised the valiant and industrious Korean people, who, under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and Workers Party of Korea, have scored tremendous achievement in opposing imperialist aggression, defending national independence and freedom, and building socialism. He said: The revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Korean people is cemented with blood in the struggle against common enemies and has great vitality.

Of the delegation, head Yi Yong-su said: We have personally felt here the fraternal friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples and have observed the healthy growth of young people in building a socialist spiritual civilization. He expressed a firm belief that young people in Zhejiang, as in the rest of the country, will play a greater role in revolution and construction.

Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, attended the banquet.

Also present at the banquet were Chen Yuejun, Lu Guangliang and Gao Jianjun, deputy secretaries of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee; and Wu Delong, secretary of the Hangzhou City CYL Committee.

Upon its arrival in Hangzhou, the delegation was warmly welcomed by more than 100 responsible persons of the Zhejiang Provincial and Hangzhou City CYL Committees and representatives of young people from Zhejiang and Hangzhou. Young pioneers presented flowers and red scarves to the Korean guests.

The Korean comrades will meet with young people of Zhejiang and Hangzhou and visit factories today and will return to Shanghai in the evening.

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK-PRC TIES--Pyongyang, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--The agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between China and Korea is of great significance to the consolidation of the traditional friendship and further cooperation between the two nations, NODONG SINMUN said in today's editorial celebrating the 30th anniversary of the agreement. The economic and cultural cooperation and exchange between the two countries during the past 30 years have demonstrated the vitality and correctness of the agreement, the Korean paper says. The paper goes on to point out that to strengthen such cooperation is an important guarantee to the effective promotion of revolution and construction in the two countries and the maintenance of peace and security in Asia. The paper MINJU CHOSON today also carries an editorial on the occasion. The agreement was signed on 22 November 1983. [Text] [OW231230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 23 Nov 83]

HU YAOBANG MEETS DIET LEADERS--Tokyo, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--General Secretary Hu Yaobang had a session with Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives, and Mutsuo Kimura, president of the House of Councillors, here this afternoon. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was present. Haruo Okada, vice-speaker of the House of Representatives was also on hand. The meeting took place immediately after the Chinese Communist Party leader addressed the Japanese Diet. [Text] [OW251332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 25 Nov 83]

HU YAOBANG GOES SIGHTSEEING IN HOKKAIDO--Sapporo, Japan, 27 Nov (XINHUA)--General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee today went sightseeing in Sapporo and Chitose cities of Hokkaido. He was the first Chinese leader to visit Hokkaido. Accompanied by Takahiro Yokomichi, governor of Hokkaido, Hu Yaobang and his party visited the historical museum of Hokkaido, in which they visited an exhibition on the history and development of Hokkaido. Hu Yaobang said to Governor Takahiro Yokomichi that the industrious and enterprising spirit of the Japanese nation is well known in the world. He wrote down the following words for the museum: "Safeguard world peace with the utmost efforts and determinedly defend the sacred soil of the country." He also visited a village of development of the north. The Chinese visitors are leaving here for Osaka this afternoon. [Text] [OW270458 Beijing XINHUA in English 0449 GMT 27 Nov 83]

MONGOLIAN WRESTLING TEAM ARRIVES--Hohhot, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--A 16-member Mongolian free style wrestling team arrived here today. This is the first Mongolian team to visit China in recent years. During their stay in Hohhot, capital of Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, the visitors will have joint training and competition with a local team before leaving for Beijing to have matches with Chinese wrestlers. [Text] [OW241530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1421 GMT 24 Nov 83]

JAPANESE AIRSPACE VIOLATED--Tokyo, 15 November (XINHUA)--Three Soviet bombers intruded into Japanese airspace today, in the second such violation this year, the Japanese Defense Agency disclosed. Radar of Japan's air self-defense force detected 10 Soviet bombers approaching its airspace. Eighteen Japanese fighters scrambled to give warning to the Soviet fleet. Despite the warning, three bombers--two TU-16 Badgers and one TU-95 Bear--violated Japan's airspace over the sea of Japan in the Tsushima Strait separating the westernmost Japanese island of Kyushu and South Korea. The violation lasted 90 seconds. [Text] [OW151838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 15 Nov 83]

REAGAN'S S. KOREA TOUR DENOUNCED--Pyongyang, 15 November (XINHUA)--Pyongyang today bitterly denounced Reagan's South Korean tour "as a criminal act of leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war and gravely jeopardizing peace in Asia and the world." A statement issued here by a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea said it was "a war-oriented trip for strengthening still more the colonial military fascist rule over South Korea and plotting the provocation of another war in Korea." The statement urged the government and peoples of all countries in Asia and the world to pay due attention to the serious and dangerous situation created in Korea and make joint efforts to check and frustrate the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. The statement said, "the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people do not want war. They will as ever make every effort possible to defend peace in Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the active support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people." [Text] [OW151704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 15 Nov 83]

SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS CRITICIZED--Pyongyang, 21 November (XINHUA)--The secretariat of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland issued a statement Sunday condemning South Korean authorities' suppression of students. The statement says that the South Korean authorities have recently arrested more than 40 students in Seoul on the charge of "conducting anti-government demonstrations." Many others were arrested in other places outside Seoul. The students were arrested because of their just activities against U.S. President Reagan's trip to South Korea, the statement notes. The statement says that by arresting the students, the South Korean authorities meant to suppress their desire for independence, democracy and reunification of the fatherland. [Text] [OW211453 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 21 Nov 83]

DIPLOMATIC CONTACTS WITH JAPAN SEVERED--Pyongyang, 18 November (XINHUA)--The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today decided to suspend all diplomatic contacts with Japan in a counter-action to the "sanctions" adopted by the Japanese Government against Korea following the Rangoon explosion last month. Announcing the decision to a number of journalists here, a Foreign Ministry official criticized the Japanese Government for not allowing contacts between diplomats of the two countries and forbidding Korean officials from entering Japan. Under the current Korean decision, all Japanese delegations are temporarily not allowed to visit Korea, said the official. ["Korea Suspends Diplomatic Contacts With Japan"--XINHUA headline] [Text] [OW181236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 18 Nov 83]

CSO: 4005/174

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN FORCES ATTACK SRV BASES

OW250911 Beijing XINHUA in English 0633 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--More than 400 Vietnamese soldiers have been wiped out, five Vietnamese strongholds captured and some villages liberated by the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas since the beginning of November, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

In Sisophon, Thmar Puok and Samlot districts of the Battambang Province, the National Army and guerrillas in their attacks from 5 to 20 November against Vietnamese aggressors captured three Vietnamese strongholds, and killed or wounded 197 Vietnamese troops. They also liberated six villages and destroyed two enemy bridges, three ammunition depots and two material or grain stores.

In Koh Kong Province, the National Army mounted repeated attacks from 8 to 17 November on heights 150 and 170 and Angkrei stronghold defended by Vietnamese troops, wiping out more than 150 of them. On 18 November, the National Army attacked with heavy shellfire height 302 defended by a battalion of Vietnamese troops, taking the height and killing 13 Vietnamese soldiers.

During the period, the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas also attacked the enemy in Siemreap, Preah Vihear and Kompong Thom provinces, wiping out more than 100 Vietnamese troops and capturing a Vietnamese stronghold.

CSO: 4000/121

BRIEFS

THAI VILLAGES FIRED UPON--Bangkok, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea fired dozens of mortar bombs and rocket-propelled grenades into three Thai villages about 17 kilometers south of the eastern border town of Aranyaprathet last night, according to a Thai border patrol police report reaching here today. The Vietnamese shelling lasted 30 minutes and forced Thai villagers to take refuge in bunkers, the report said, adding that no injuries had yet been reported. The report also noted that no fighting was taking place across the border at the time of the shelling. [Text] [OW222226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 22 Nov 83]

AUSTRALIAN JOURNALISTS HOLD SEMINAR--Canberra, 26 Nov (XINHUA)--The second Australia-China press seminar concluded in Lorne, south of Melbourne, today. A seven-member Chinese delegation led by Zhang Pei, deputy editor-in-chief of the ECONOMIC DAILY, attended the seminar. It was invited for a week-long visit to attend the seminar organized by the Australia-China Council and the All-China Journalist Association. Discussions, held first in Canberra and then in Lorne, centered on the developments of journalism over the past 2 years in the two countries, economic reporting, international news coverage and the relationship between the various media. Opinions freely exchanged at the seminar helped to promote mutual understanding. Since their arrival on 22 November, the Chinese journalists had visited several Australian cities. It will leave for home tomorrow. [Text] [OW262038 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 26 Nov 83]

VIETNAMESE OPERATIONS NEAR THAI BORDER--Bangkok, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--High-ranking officers of the Vietnamese occupation force in Kampuchea met in Battambang Province recently and planned combing operations along the Thai-Kampuchean border facing Thailand's Prachinburi and Supharburi Provinces. This was revealed by Major General Naruedol Detpradityuth of the Thai Army at a press conference here today. The Vietnamese troops also closed highway number 59 starting from Sisophon since early November in order to prevent Kampuchean civilians from crossing the border to Thailand, the general said. They also forced Kampuchean civilians to repair roads inundated and damaged by the flood. The general concluded by saying that all this indicated that the Vietnamese occupation forces are probably poised for an

offensive. Colonel Maha, army representative in Chantaburi and Trat Provinces, said at the press conference that the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea had mounted attacks on the Vietnamese in Battambang Province. The Vietnamese forces, generally still on the defensive, are being massed to reinforce case [as received] stationed in the Kampuchean-Thai border areas and guarding the highways. [Text] [LD251610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 24 Nov 83]

CSO: 4000/121

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT VIEWS U.S.-SOVIET TENSION

OW232010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1933 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--Views expressed in the speeches and discussions at the Commonwealth Summit today were focused on the deteriorating world situation, superpowers' confrontation and small countries' security.

The concern over the sovereignty and territorial integrity was apparently prompted by the U.S. invasion of Grenada, a small Commonwealth member country.

Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi in her opening address deplored the use of force by one state against another and said that events in Grenada had caused profound disquiet.

On arms race, she said, negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union have been deadlocked for years. At this crucial juncture, the Commonwealth must urge the two superpowers to break the stalemate in disarmament.

A. Shehu Shagari, president of Nigeria, said that the confrontation between the superpowers has worsened. "We see this in the intensification of the nuclear arms race, in the violation of the sovereignty of independent countries on the excuse of maintaining superpower global balance." All these generate a feeling of insecurity, especially among the smaller nations, he pointed out.

J. Tabai, president of Kiribati, said in his speech that the unfortunate thing is that the practice of taking lightly the interest of the small and weak is far too common.

Canadian Prime Minister P. Trudeau, speaking of the threat of a nuclear holocaust, said time had come for a collective effort by the world community to avert the threat.

Commonwealth Secretary General S. Ramphal highlighted the vulnerability of smaller nations of the Commonwealth to the effects of international tensions. International security, he said, had become more fragile because of the East-West tension.

Cypriot President S. Kiprianou said in a message that the unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish minority of the island republic was a "challenge to the Commonwealth of which Cyprus is a dedicated member."

A Commonwealth "security umbrella" to protect "fragile smaller nations" was suggested by Bahamas at the Commonwealth Summit in the afternoon closed session.

CSO: 4000/118

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN DENIES SOVIET REPORTS ON U.S. BASES

OW221950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1935 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Islamabad, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--Pakistan today officially denied a series of incorrect news reports and comments by the Soviet media charging that the United States has been provided with bases in Pakistan.

A Pakistan official statement said that Radio Moscow, TASS, PRAVDA and some other Soviet newspapers have alleged that the American Central Command has set up its headquarters in Pakistan. It has been repeatedly made clear in official statements by the government of Pakistan that there are no foreign bases on Pakistan soil. The question of any foreign force establishing its headquarters or any other facilities in Pakistan just does not arise.

The Soviet media, it said, have also alleged that bases and facilities are being provided by Pakistan in return for military aid from the United States. The fact is that Pakistan is not receiving any military aid grants or concessional credits from the United States. The U.S.-Pakistan agreement of 1981 provides that military sales credits will be extended to Pakistan at commercial interest rates, the statement said.

CSO: 4000/118

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN CALLS FOR TROOP PULLOUT FROM DRA

OW220922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0056 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] United Nations, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister of Pakistan Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan said here today that the indication of a reasonable timetable for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan would give "a decisive impetus" to an early solution to the problem.

Speaking at the UN General Assembly which began the debate on the situation in Afghanistan this morning, this is the fifth time that the UN General Assembly took up the consideration of the Afghanistan crisis since the Soviet forces invaded that country in December 1979.

Ali Khan stressed that a just and comprehensive settlement of the crisis should include: the withdrawal of foreign troops, non-intervention and non-interference, international guarantees and voluntary return of Afghan refugees.

"The crisis in Afghanistan is the direct result of foreign armed intervention and its solution lies in the termination of that intervention," he noted.

The Pakistani foreign minister declared that his country fully supports the efforts of the UN secretary-general to seek a political solution.

"Pakistan has a direct stake in a just and durable settlement of the Afghanistan crisis. The present situation poses a threat to our security," he added.

He said Pakistan is deeply concerned over the presence on its soil of nearly three million Afghan refugees. "It remains our sincere hope that conditions will soon be created in Afghanistan to enable them to return to their homes in safety and honour," he said.

CSO: 4000/118

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN PRESS VIEWS UN RESOLUTION ON AFGHANISTAN

OW261844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Islamabad, 26 Nov (XINHUA)--The Urdu-language daily NAWA-EWAQT said today the latest UN resolution on Afghanistan shows worldwide condemnation of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

"Since Russian military intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979, this is the fifth resolution of its nature" and it showed "how intensively and contemptuously" world public opinion views the Soviet invasion, the daily said in a commentary.

Russia, its real goal being the warm waters of the Arabian Sea, has no intention of quitting Afghanistan and will continue to impose ever more severe and unacceptable terms on Pakistan to secure its recognition of the Karmal regime of Afghanistan, it said.

Meanwhile the English-language daily MUSLIM said editorially that the UN General Assembly has condemned the Soviet invasion for the fifth time in 4 years and this showed Pakistan's stand continues to command in the international community.

CSO: 4000/118

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ON AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT

OW280945 Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--Both Britain and France offered to collaborate with India for manufacturing light combat aircraft which would join the Indian Air Force in the 90s, said Indian Defence Minister Ramaswamy Venkataraman at the Hindustan Aircraft Corporation in Bangalore yesterday.

He said that the assembly of deep penetration strike aircraft at the corporation was going on. The corporation would complete building of 76 Jaguars, the Britain-made fighter. Besides, the contract envisaged purchase of 40 striking aircraft from Britain on flying conditions.

Earlier, the minister said that Britain was keen to cooperate with India in defence research and development of equipment relating to electronic counter-measures, avionics and allied sphere.

India is to buy more Britain-made sea Harrier fighters for its navy in addition to eight already ordered. The first sea Harrier will join the navy by December.

According to the local press here today, the Hindustan Aircraft Corporation has drawn up a perspective plan spread over to 10 or 15 years. The plan includes the manufacture of light combat aircraft, new jet trainers, light transport aircraft, improvement in the MIG-2 series, advanced light helicopters, and small gas turbine engines for pilotless aircraft.

CSO: 4000/118

EASTERN EUROPE

SFRY'S MOJSOV CITED ON 'CURRENT WORLD SITUATION'

OW181045 Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov said today the unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriots in Northern Cyprus is an attempt to legalize the splitting of that country.

Speaking of the current world situation and the foreign policies at the Federal Assembly, the foreign secretary said, with the world situation deteriorating this action has added elements of instability and threat to the peace and security in the Mediterranean region and the world at large.

He demanded that the United Nations take immediate action and declare the declaration null and void.

He said if the United States and the Soviet Union fail again in the near future to find a way out of the missile crisis, the tension between the superpowers and their allies would further increase.

Denouncing the Israeli invasion and the involvement of other foreign military forces in the Middle East as a direct menace to world peace, he reiterated that his country maintains that the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people should be recognized, the military attacks on the Palestine Liberation Organization and its legal leadership should be stopped, and the various factions in Lebanon should put an end to their fighting.

Mojsov condemned the military invasion of Grenada as a grave violation of the UN Charter.

In conclusion, the foreign secretary said that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to its cooperation with the neighboring and other Balkan countries. In the interests of their people, he said, the Balkan countries should try their best to remove any possible threat to the peace and security of the people and countries in the region.

Yugoslavia fully supports all proposals and efforts to make the Balkans a peace and nuclear-free zone, he said.

CSO: 4000/114

EASTERN EUROPE

POLAND SUPPORTS USSR STAND ON EUROMISSILES

OW260919 Beijing XINHUA in English 0506 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--The Polish Council of Ministers today expressed "full solidarity" with Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov's statement yesterday and held that "it is proper for Poland to take actions aimed at strengthening national security and war preparedness."

This was stated at a meeting of the Council of Ministers according to a news release of the government information bureau.

The report said that since the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe has begun and the dialogue was disrupted by NATO leaders, the Polish Council of Ministers "fully understands, supports and accepts the decisions and measures announced in the statement for guaranteeing the security of the Soviet Union and the socialist community."

At the same time the Polish Council of Ministers welcomes the Soviet attitude that "should the United States and the other NATO countries display readiness to return to the situation that existed before the commencement of the deployment of the American medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will also be prepared to do the same."

The Polish Government believed that Andropov's statement is an "important event" and "a component part of a series of proposals advanced by the Soviet Union aimed at preventing the military balance between the NATO and the Warsaw Pact from being disrupted."

CSO: 4000/114

EASTERN EUROPE

GDR MINISTER ON SOVIET MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

OW270912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 27 Nov (XINHUA)--Democratic German Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann said the Soviet missiles to be deployed in his country and Czechoslovakia will match the U.S. nuclear missiles in Federal Germany.

According to the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Hoffmann made the remarks in a speech on the military measures his country has taken after the siting of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe at the Seventh Plenum of the 10th Congress of the German Socialist Unity Party held here on November 24 and 25.

He said preparations have started here for the deployment of new Soviet strategic and tactical missiles which together with those to be sited in Czechoslovakia, will match the U.S. nuclear missiles to be deployed in Federal Germany in accuracy and the firing range.

He noted that as Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov said in an article published November 19, these countermeasures which enable the Soviet missiles to reach the U.S. territory will make the Americans fully aware of the changed situation following the planned deployment of nuclear missiles of both sides.

Hoffmann pointed out that in the coming years, the Democratic German military forces will be equipped with new or improved weaponry and their commanding and reconnoitering ability will be enhanced.

He called for stepping up military and paramilitary trainings, army political education and civilian defense.

CSO: 4000/114

EASTERN EUROPE

REPORTAGE ON ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets With Hu Yaobang

AU211955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 21 Constantin Dascalescu, member of Romania, now on an official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China, called on Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party. The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial salutes between RCP, General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and the Chinese leader.

During the interview the sides pointed out that the Romanian Chinese summit dialogue that progressed systematically in recent years, marked on each occasion moments of great importance in the evolution of the bilateral relations, opening new prospects to the development of the friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples.

After presenting the leading problems the two fraternal parties have to solve at the current stage of socialist construction, during the interview that passed in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and confidence, the two sides assessed in the positive the continuous development of the relations of friendship, collaboration and militant solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples, being resolved to do everything possible to more powerfully expand the fine Romanian-Chinese relations, the economic relations in particular.

The Romanian prime minister stressed the special attention paid by the RCP and Romanian state leadership, by Nicolae Ceausescu personally, to the many-sided development of the relationship of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two parties and countries, in the spirit of mutual esteem and confidence. In this context, stress was laid on the further development of economic collaboration which is a highly important factor in the overall expansion of the relations between the two countries and peoples and the conviction was expressed that the possibilities, necessities and resources of the two countries in full swing of development and modernization, allow for the attainment of this target.

During the interview, views were exchanged at length on international questions of common concern. The general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, was highly appreciative of the steady activity carried on by socialist Romania, by the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu personally for the settlement of the major issues confronting mankind today, and particularly of his tireless struggle for the cessation of the arms race, for a passage to disarmament and to the resumption of the process of detente.

Hu Yaobang kept Constantin Dascalescu and the members of the Romanian delegation to dinner. The dinner passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and warm friendship.

Visits Shanghai TV Factory

OW232228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Shanghai, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--Romania's Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu visited the Shanghai No 1 television plant today.

The factory was the first in China to successfully trial-produce all-transistor color TV sets. It now produces 400,000 sets annually.

While in an assembly workshop, the Romanian prime minister spoke to workers and technicians. "You workers are very young, and they do a good job," he said.

Beaming Dascalescu waved to workers when the words, "a warm welcome to Comrade Constantin Dascalescu" appeared on the screen of a color TV in the workshop.

The Romanian prime minister and his delegation arrived in Shanghai this afternoon in the company of Minister of Electronics Industry Jiang Zemin, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen.

In the evening, the Romanian guests were honored at a banquet hosted by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government. Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan and Dascalescu spoke at the banquet.

This afternoon the prime minister also cruised on the Huangpu River.

Concludes Visit

AU251922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1551 GMT 25 Nov 83

["Romanian Prime Minister Concludes Official Visit of Friendship to People's Republic of China"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Nov (AGERPRES)--Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu concluded his five-day official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China.

During the visit, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu conducted official talks with Ziang Ziyang, premier of the State Council, and made a thorough analysis of the situation and development of the bilateral relations, in the economic field first of all, exchanging also views on international issues of mutual interest.

Emphasis was placed on the decisive role of the summit meetings and talks for the expansion and deepening of the Romanian-Chinese collaboration in all domains of mutual interest.

Both parties stressed the importance of the continuous promotion of the political contacts and dialogue of the collaboration between the governments, parliaments, mass and public organizations in the two countries.

In the spirit of the summit understandings, of the provisions in the documents of collaboration in force, they analyzed the concrete possibilities offered by the economic, scientific and technological potential of the two countries, the experience amassed in recent years, and reiterated the determination to take further measures for a still more powerful development of the commercial exchanges and for the expansion of the cooperation in production and research in domains of outstanding importance for the development of the national economies. The two heads of government agreed that their countries' economic organizations and enterprises speed up already this year the finalization of ideals that should ensure next year the further development of the economic collaboration and cooperation.

Concrete actions, ways and modalities were established for the development of the economic exchanges and collaboration in the domains of raw materials, energy, fuels, metallurgy, machine-building, transportation, electronics, chemistry and petrochemistry, light and food industries, in agriculture and other compartments of mutual interest.

The two prime ministers recommended firmer actions on the line of the Joint Government Commission of Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration as well as within the 1984 protocol in view of seeking out new possibilities of intensification of the bilateral economic collaboration, of opening wide vistas to and render stable the Romanian-Chinese collaboration and cooperation, of using such ways and means as to allow for modern forms of collaboration, in production included, the foundation of joint companies that should facilitate the collaboration also on third markets.

Stress was laid on the results scored and the wish was expressed to expand the bilateral relations in science, culture, education, health protection, sports and tourism, as well as in other sectors, to achieve a better mutual acquaintance and to consolidate the friendship between the two peoples.

During the exchange of views on current international questions, the sides expressed their concern over the serious deterioration of the situation, the mounting tension and the confrontations in the world, as an outcome of the imperialist policy of strength and domination, of redivision of the zones of influence, of the infringement of independence and interference in other states' affairs, of the multiplication of the conflicts and hotbeds of

tension, of the unprecedented intensification of the arms race, of the nuclear one in particular, of the widening economic crisis and gaps between the developing and developed countries.

The premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China was highly appreciative of and expressed the People's Republic of China's full support to and solidarity with the activity and valuable proposals of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Romania aimed at ensuring peace and security, averting the danger of a nuclear war in Europe, at halting the location of new medium-range missiles in the continent, at withdrawing and scrapping the ones in place, at stopping the arms race and passing to disarmament, nuclear above all, at developing collaboration in the Balkans and turning this region into a zone of peace and good neighborhood, free from nuclear weapons.

Romania and China reiterated their solidarity with the just fight of the Korean people for the peaceful, democratic and independent reunification of the country, without any outside interference, on the basis of the constructive proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the peninsula of Korea, in the interests of the Korean nation, of peace and stability in Asia and the world over.

Romania and China, developing socialist countries, consider that the maintenance and consolidation of peace, the ensurance of international stability require the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Emphasis was placed on the need for the adoption of efficient measures for a peaceful settlement of all litigious questions among states, for the democratization of the international life, for detente and cooperation among the countries of the world on the basis of the observance of independence, sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

It was stressed that a just and durable peace in the Middle East could be only achieved through a global resolution, which presupposes Israel's undelayed withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the insur-
ance of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to independent statehood, the recognition of the right of all the states in the region to peaceful and secure life.

The two sides expressed their resolve to continue their consultations and to intensify the collaboration in the interests of a democratic and correct settlement of all major issues of the contemporary world, of international peace, security and collaboration.

Leaves for DPRK

AU251344 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1325 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 25 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 25, the official talks concluded in Beijing between Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, and Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

The two premiers expressed satisfaction at the productive results of the visit--a new contribution to the development of the Romanian-Chinese many-sided collaboration. The two countries' will was reiterated to take undelayed action to translate into fact, as early as next year, the actions agreed upon, to identify new measures to further stimulate the mutually advantageous economic collaboration.

The dialogue conducted during the visit, which passed in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level in the last few years, contributed to the strengthening and expansion of their relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two parties and countries, in the interests of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the cause of socialism, peace, independence and international collaboration.

Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu thanked for the friendly, particularly warm reception extended to the Romanian delegation--an expression of the fine relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two socialist countries--and wished ever greater successes to the friendly Chinese people in the building of the socialist society. He invited Zhao Ziyang to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The same day the Romanian prime minister, accompanied by the members of the delegation, left Beijing heading for Pyongyang for an official visit of friendship at the invitation of Li Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CSO: 4000/114

BRIEFS

JARUZELSKI RESIGNS AS DEFENSE MINISTER--Warsaw, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--Polish Prime Minister Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski today resigned as defence minister but was appointed chairman of the Commission of the National Defence. A two-day Sejm (National Assembly) session approved the resignation and appointment and an amendment to the defence law which elevated the defence commission from a government agency to one directly responsible to the Sejm for the country's security and defence. Jaruzelski, who is still first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, had said he wanted to resign as defence minister at an appropriate time at the July 21st Sejm session discussing the lifting of the martial law imposed in December 1981. Sejm member Z. Wroblewski said yesterday in a report on the defence law amendment that the revisions in the defence law is to meet changes in the international situation--NATO's projected deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. The institution in charge of the country's defence should be better able to cope with the changing international situation in times of emergency, he added. [Text] [OW222308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 22 Nov 83]

JARUZELSKI ELECTED ARMED FORCES COMMANDER--Warsaw, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--Polish leader Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski was elected today commander in chief of the armed forces in the event of war. This election was held by the Council of State of Poland in accordance with the revised defence law of the People's Republic of Poland passed yesterday at the autumn session of parliament (Sejm). At today's meeting of the Sejm session, shortly before he was elected commander in chief, Jaruzelski was unanimously elected by the Sejm to head the National Defence Committee (KOK). In accordance with the revised defense law, the KOK commands the armed forces of the country, has the right to propose the imposition of the state of emergency and the state of siege and to declare the general mobilization and the state of war. The chairman of the KOK heading the committee will be concurrently the commander in chief of the armed forces at the time of war. Jaruzelski, who is also first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party and government premier, resigned as defence minister, a post he had held since 1968. Former Deputy Defence Minister and Chief of General Staff Florian Siwicki was named minister of defence. [Text] [OW230206 Beijing XINHUA in English 0150 GMT 23 Nov 83]

BULGARIAN BACKS ANDROPOV'S STAND--Beijing, 26 Nov (XINHUA)--The Bulgarian Government said in a statement yesterday that it fully supports Yuriy Andropov's statement on the deployment of U.S. missiles, according to reports received here today. Andropov announced on November 24 that the Soviet retaliatory measures include sea-based missiles targeted at the U.S. proper and accelerated preparations for the basing of Soviet missiles in German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia. Bulgaria considers the decisions announced in Andropov's statement "completely indispensable, timely and justified" for the sake of peace in Europe and in the interests of the Warsaw Pact member countries, the statement said. [Text] [OW261616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 26 Nov 83]

ROMANIAN WRITERS LEAVE BEIJING--Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--Dumitru Radu Popescu, chairman of the Romanian Writers' Union and member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, left Beijing for Xian today. He arrived in Beijing on November 21 at the invitation of Ba Jin, chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association. During his stay in Beijing, the Romanian writer was honored at a banquet hosted by He Jingzhi, vice chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association. He met Chinese writers and translators. [Text] [OW241150 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 24 Nov 83]

CSSR'S STROUGAL WARNS FRG--Prague, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--Czechoslovak Premier I. Strougal warned today that Czechoslovakia will "be forced to take necessary military measures" if Federal Germany takes final decision to site U.S. missiles on its territory. He said the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles "is likely to produce unexpected consequences," Czechoslovak News Agency reported. Strougal made the remarks at the Sixth Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Training. He said there still exists the possibility of reaching an agreement, acceptable to both sides, on the medium-range missile issue of the United States and its allies renounce its plan to deploy new missiles in Europe and agree to include Anglo-French nuclear weapons into the NATO total at the talks. [Text] [OW201320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 20 Nov 83]

CSSR PREMIER ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT--Prague, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--Czechoslovak premier Saturday called on Chancellor Kohl and Vice-Chancellor Genscher of Federal Germany to reconsider their consenting to the deployment of Euromissiles in their country. Speaking at a sports association conference here, Premier Lubomir Strougal said that if U.S. missiles are deployed on the soil of Federal Germany, Czechoslovakia must take "necessary military measures. The decision to deploy Soviet missiles on the soil of Czechoslovakia, in a sense, is of far-reaching significance, though none of us is particularly pleased by it," he said. [Text] [OW220753 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 21 Nov 83]

HUNGARIAN CP 65TH ANNIVERSARY--Budapest, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--Activities to mark the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Communist Party were held in Budapest and other cities Thursday. Apro Antal, speaker of the Hungarian National Assembly, and others presented flowers at the former site of the party Central Committee in the 13th District of Budapest on behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Youth League and other organizations. Similar activities were also held in the cities of Eger and Pecs. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has a membership of 850,000 with Kadar Janos as the first secretary of the party Central Committee. [Text] [OW261147 Beijing XINHUA in English 0407 GMT 26 Nov 83]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RETURNEE FROM FRG DISPELS MISCONCEPTION OF WEST

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Lin Junxiu [2651 0971 1485], associate professor of the Department of Physics, Dalian Engineering College: "Help the Students to Decide Their Lifetime Goal"]

[Text] In 1979, I went to West Germany for further studies. What I experienced while I was in West Germany and after I returned to China has convinced me that a teacher of a specific academic subject must not only impart his knowledge--training students in a specific field so that they can acquire professional skills to serve the people and to participate in the national effort of the "four modernizations," but also inspire the students--helping students to set a lifetime goal.

When I was studying in Bonn, West Germany, I was joined by other young students from China. Most of them behaved well. They studied hard, were grateful for the opportunity to study abroad, and were determined to learn as much as they could while abroad so that they could return to China to work for the "four modernizations." Nevertheless, there were also a few who were bedazzled by the glitter of the capitalist world. The West Germans are very friendly toward us Chinese. They often invite us home as their guests. After having spent some time with their German hosts, some of them would make admiring comments to their fellow Chinese students like this: "Look at their highway construction, look at their urban development, look at their supplies of consumer goods, look at their standard of living.... Everything is better here than back home." A few would even go as far as to say: "If this is capitalism, that is what we need."

I was shocked. It convinced me that as a people's teacher, I should try to educate this type of young people and help them develop a healthy mentality. It also reminded me that the college students in our charge should develop not only superior professional skills but also a sense of responsibility toward our motherland and our people. If the young generation were only interested in learning a skill for personal gains, what good would they be to our socialist motherland?

I.

Some people, while they are studying overseas, have learned both the good and the bad things of their host countries. Some have little understanding of the essence of capitalist civilization. After they have seen some superficial aspects of that civilization, or even some trappings of those superficial aspects, they will assert that everything about it is good.

I tell the young people that the West German technology is more advanced than ours and that is what we should make an earnest effort to learn. However, there is also a corrupt and backward side to West German life. I tell them this story. Before I went to West Germany, I read in a newspaper that every German family had a home computer and dinner would have been cooked before the family got home after work. At the time I read it, I was a little bit convinced. I knew the habits of West Germans. They usually do not eat dinner. They drink coffee or some other drinks and that is all. Do they really have home computers to cook dinners for them today? After I arrived in West Germany, I visited the homes of some professors, lawyers and office clerks. I asked them whether it is true that every German home has a home computer. They were all surprised at my question and said it is not true. So I tell my young listeners that this example is a good illustration that very often the truth about the life in the Western world is stretched too far and the good life in the West is not really as good as it is sometimes reported to be. If we hear bits and pieces like this about the West and conclude that it is the whole picture, we will be completely deceived, won't we?

Some of my young listeners disagree with me. They say: "Teacher, you are brainwashing us again. We had enough of brainwashing back home." "We all can see that there is more freedom and democracy in the capitalist world, where people are free to believe as they please and where there is no brainwashing."

I reply: no, they are not as free and as democratic in the West as you may think. They also resort to brainwashing in their political indoctrination. As far as I know, the secondary schools in West Germany, some going up to the 12th grade and some to the 13th grade, teach theology at every grade level. During theology classes, teachers will teach you to believe in God and tell you that it is God's will that you are born into this world to redeem your sins. They will also tell you that under capitalism, the right to private property is inviolable. Isn't all this political indoctrination? So I say, the church has a highly corruptive influence over people's minds. I can give an example. On Christmas of 1980, my landlord invited me to go with him to pray in church. As we entered the church, the sermon was in progress. The main theme of the sermon was that there are still people today who do not believe in God and that they are unforgivable. The preacher went on to say that the nonbelievers came under the poisonous influence of communist propaganda. So I tell the young people: you see, that preacher was also brainwashing his congregation, wasn't he?

II.

We Chinese are a great people. We are known throughout the world for our industry, courage and intelligence. Whenever friends in Western countries talk about the Chinese as a nation, they often put up their thumbs and say: You have a long history and a civilization that goes back to ancient times, you have the Great Wall, the Silk Route, china, compasses, the art of paper-making.... This is proof that foreigners admire our long civilization. I feel a sense of pride being a Chinese and also a sense of responsibility because I am a Chinese. If our ancestors could build such a brilliant civilization admired by the whole world on this ancient land, why can we not catch up with the advanced modern technology of the world today? Therefore, I often tell my students that it is not right for us to live by the "cultural legacy" of our ancestors. With our hands and our heads, we must create something of our own to add to the national glory.

It is with these words that I encourage the young people. It is with the same words that I discipline myself. During the 2 years I did research work at the Department of Physics at Bonn University. I worked with the support of the Chinese embassy, under the supervision of Prof W. Ulbaun, and with the help of German friends from all walks of life and completed two theses, one entitled "A Study of the Spectrum of Ultrared Laser Beams" and the other, "A Study on How to Improve the Laser Beam System Using Wideband, Continuously Vibrating, Low-temperature Carbon Monoxide." The second thesis concerned research work of the most advanced technological nature and on its strength I was awarded the West German Ph. D. degree for natural sciences. During the 2-year period, I also completed the translation of the book "Electromagnetism" which is 300,000 words long. In these 2 years, I worked more than 10 hours every day, except the last few days of the year when I would take part in the activities of the embassy. For my conduct, I followed Chinese customs and moral principles. Such conduct did not earn me any such nickname as "country bumpkin" among my German friends. As a matter of fact, when I completed my interview for my doctorate, my supervisor embraced me and said happily: "Mr Lin, we can all see that you personify the industry of the Chinese people." My landlord enjoyed showing me off to everyone he knew, saying: "We can see in Mr Lin the will of steel common to all Chinese."

At about this time, some young students said to me: "Mr Lin, you are doing fine. With what you have got, you can have anything you want." They left the rest unsaid though I knew what they meant. What they meant was that with my qualifications, I could name my price. Some German friends also asked me whether I would like to stay on in West Germany to work for a few more years. I said no. I told them that we Chinese consider our motherland our mother, and children always return to her side. Our country is still very poor. I am glad that I have learned something useful here from your people. It is time that I go back home to participate in the "four modernization" program and to make my country richer.

I always tell young people that we cannot plan our own futures apart from the interests of the state and the destiny of our nation as a whole. If we do that, we will be pursuing an empty dream. Some young people, as soon as the

state sent them abroad to study, will forget that they owe a debt of gratitude to the state and that the nation has certain expectations of them. They will only remember to do what is good for their own future and their own personal happiness. They are hopeless young people. All ambitious Chinese young people should tie their personal ambitions to the lofty national goal of realizing the "four modernizations." They should study hard and work hard for the sake of national prosperity. I often tell my students: you are all science and engineering students, do you know what is the process of life? Some students reply: metabolism. Then I tell them: metabolism is only a biological function. We are above the animal kingdom. We have ambitions and thoughts. The young of our new China should devote their whole lives to the prosperity of China and the betterment of the human lot as a whole.

III.

Some young people have no hesitation to share in the fruits of the "four modernizations" but have no idea and no awareness that they should do something for other people and for our state in return. I often tell them this story: I knew a lawyer in West Germany. He asked me, Mr Lin, are you from the People's Republic of China? Do you believe in communism? I said, yes, I believe in communism. He said, I do not believe in communism. I said, you are free not to believe in communism. That's political freedom. He said, however, I do believe in the words of the song Internationale, namely, there is no Savior of any kind. We cannot rely on gods or emperors to save us. We must save ourselves. In 1945, postwar Germany was a shambles. We worked 12 hours a day to clear away the rubble. Whatever we have today, we built with our own hands. I agree with this German lawyer completely. An ancient poet of China, Bai Juyi, once wrote: "Wild fire never burns itself out, it takes just a whiff of spring wind to rekindle it." The power of the people is the spring wind. The German people built their homeland with their own hands over the ruin. So can we Chinese achieve the "four modernizations" and build a strong and prosperous China. Our young people should set a goal for themselves and build a happy life for themselves and everybody else with their own hands. A bourgeois lawyer had to bow to facts and acknowledged the power of the people, why should we doubt our own abilities?

In classroom or in laboratory, I use every opportunity to talk about the conditions in China as compared to the conditions in developed countries. Whenever I touch on the gaps that exist between China and the developed nations, I will factually acknowledge those gaps. However, I do not stop there. I will go on to tell the students that the conditions in China and the national characteristics of the Chinese will enable us to catch up with the developed countries in a short time. This is how I inspire national pride in my students. I tell them: Yes, we are behind the developed countries in many respects, but this does not mean that we will never catch up. If everyone of us does his share, if everyone of us tries to catch up with the developed countries in whatever his expertise lies, then our science and technology as a whole will catch up as well. I also tell them: If we want foreign friends to respect us, we must respect ourselves first. Whether we are studying or engaged in research, we must really apply ourselves and accomplish something. With pride in our nation, self-confidence and a will to excel ourselves, we will be able to overcome every obstacle and help to narrow the gap between China and the developed countries in our own area of specialization.

After my return from West Germany, I availed myself of every opportunity to talk to young people in and out of Dalian Engineering College about what I saw and what I heard in West Germany. Many of them said they learned something from listening to me. In discussion period, some students observed: "If Germans could build a modern country over the ruins of war, why can't we achieve some spectacles as well?"

"Mr Lin is very convincing in his introduction and analysis of the West German society. Our socialist system is not perfect yet, but it shows promise." A graduate from the 1977 class said: "If we want to achieve something spectacular, we must be prepared to give and take. I want to go to a place here I can best use my ability, regardless of whether the life there will be comfortable or not."

I often compare the landscape of the socialist modernization program to a large oil painting. My work is only a small dot in the painting. However, if every dot is to shine out as our party expects it to do, the whole painting will look extremely beautiful.

9055

CSO: 4005/1110

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FORUM ON STUDY OF MODERN LITERATURE HELD IN BEIJING

Beijing WENYIBAO [LITERATURE AND ART STUDIES] in Chinese No 7, 83, 7 Jul 83
pp 9-14

[Article by Peng Huasheng [756 5478 3937] and Zhao Xiaoming [6392 1420 7686]: "Certain Questions on the Study of Modern Literature--A Note on the Forum on Modern Literature Sponsored By This Publication"]

[Text] On 19-20 May, this publication invited nearly 20 people who are engaged in teaching and study of modern literature in the Beijing-Tianjin area to attend a forum lasting 2 days in Beijing. Chief Editors Feng Mu [458 3668] and Kong Luoxun [313 5012 5549] presided over the meeting. Participants included Tang Tao [0781 1718], Wang Yao [3769 3852], Yan Jiayan [0917 1367 3508], Lin Zhihao [2651 1807 3185], Ye Ziming [0673 1311 6900], Ma Liangchun [7456 5328 2504], Lin Fei [2651 7236], Wang Jingshan [3769 2529 1472], Zhang Bohai [1728 0130 3189], Yang Zhansheng [2799 0594 0587], Zhang Enhe [1728 1869 0735], Wu Zimin [0702 1311 2404], Yuan Liangjun [5913 5328 7486], Tian Benxiang [3944 2609 4167], Wang Jinquan [3769 6930 3127] and Zhang Xuezhi [1728 1331 2784].

Comrades participating in this meeting exchanged views on certain questions on the study of modern literature at present. They all agreed: Since the 3d Plenum of the Central Committee after the 11th CPC Congress, things have taken on an unprecedented gratifying aspect in the study of modern literature through bringing order out of chaos. It is a tremendous success. All of them pointed out at the same time that the study of modern literature in our country is, after all, relatively young and the influence of the "Leftist" trend of thought remains to be eliminated by taking further steps. Special attention must be paid to new situations and problems, which have emerged in recent years. Therefore, under present conditions, it is absolutely necessary to sum up without delay experience and lessons of studies conducted in the past.

A Basic Evaluation of the Study of Modern Literature Since the Founding of the People's Republic

Everybody at first ardently affirmed the tremendous success achieved in the study of modern literature since the founding of the People's Republic, especially the important success achieved after the 3d Plenum of the Central

Committee after the 11th CPC Congress. People who participated in the meeting felt that although we had encountered serious interferences and obstructions from the "Leftists" which to a certain extent landed us in a predicament in our study, nevertheless, a foundation had already been laid for the study of modern literature as a branch of learning. And the efforts for bringing order out of chaos in recent years have also helped our work to make a basic turn for the better.

At the time when he was summing up results of studies achieved since the founding of the People's Republic, Wang Yao pointed out that, strictly speaking, only after Liberation has the study of modern literature been regarded as a branch of learning. In 1953, when the First Symposium on the Teaching Program of the History of Modern Literature was convened by the Ministry of Education, only 10 or so teachers from all over the country attended. Now we have more than 3,000 people engaged in teaching and study in this connection. This is a very rapid development.

At the meeting, many comrades pointed out that, since Liberation, we have had a fine tradition which is to strive to use the viewpoint of Marxism to guide the study of modern literature. This tradition cannot be negated.

Zhang Bohai said that important books on the history of modern literature since the founding of the People's Republic which were published or republished one after another in recent years not only have displayed the achievements of studies in the early days, but they also have enabled us to catch sight of the valuable tradition of the study of modern literature. A common feature of these books is: They all make efforts to apply the viewpoint of historical materialism to bring to light both the cause for the occurrence of modern literature in China and the pattern of its development. Although we have had shortcomings and mistakes in the past, this tradition still cannot be negated. Otherwise our study work may possibly lose its scientific foundation. The history of modern literature in China, which has been distorted by the "Leftist" trend of thought before, may again meet with new distortions.

Looking back on the "17-year" history of the study of modern literature, Yan Jia'an said, in the "17 years" after Liberation, we mainly accomplished three jobs in the field of the study of modern literature. First, we made the study of modern literature really a branch of learning. Second, we ascertained the theoretical viewpoint of Marxism as the basic direction to guide the study of modern literature. Third, we made a thorough study of important writers and their works. Of course, the study of modern literature encountered "Leftist" interferences during the "17 years." Especially during the period of the cultural revolution, it has suffered more interferences and more losses.

Comrades participated in the meeting made a comparison between the 17 years following the founding of the People's Republic and the 6 years of the recent past.

Lin Fei said, since we have brought order out of chaos, the study of modern literature has, in many aspects, made a new breakthrough and a new development

which have filled in many gaps. What improvement is more obvious than before is in the method of study. It was more simplified before the cultural revolution and the tendency toward vulgar socialism was then relatively serious, but now many comrades have become more conscious in applying both historical and the esthetic views to the study of modern literature. They have attached full importance to the esthetic contents of modern literature itself, paid relatively more attention to the study of the trends of thought and schools of literature, and strengthened systematic and synthetic study. As a result, more historical and social touches are poured into articles. Meanwhile, opening to the outside in recent years has also widened our vision.

In addition, comrades, including Wang Jinquan, mentioned the significant successes achieved in recent years in collecting and sorting out the historical data of the study of modern literature and pointed out that, at present, we have already had a contingent of study composed of the old, the middle-aged and the young.

Several Questions in the Present Study Are Worth Our Attention

At the meeting, several questions which require our attention and exploration were also put forward while everybody was to affirm achievements.

I. The Historical Standing and Role of the Leftwing Movement in Literature and Art Must Be Accurately Appraised

Many comrades pointed out that one of the questions in the current study of modern literature which is worth our attention is that a handful of comrades want, purposely or not, to play down or negate the historical standing and the role of the leftwing movement in literature and art. In their opinion, modern literature since the May 4th Movement has achieved little results artistically. Those who made the greatest contributions in the arts both in the 1920's and the 1930's were not the leftwing writers who enthusiastically joined in the revolution and exercised immense impact among the people, but exactly those so-called "independent writers" who were divorced from the actual life of the masses and dropped out of the revolutionary ranks. All participants pointed out that a significant feature of this tendency is that it has negated the revolutionary tradition of our new-vernacular literature in the name of strengthening the artistic quality.

Fan Jun [2868 7486] said that in recent years more significant changes have appeared in appraisals of some writers and their works. We must first affirm that this is a good sign. We must say that our study is in progress. But what is now worth our attention is that some of our comrades fail to carry on the fine tradition, as we did in our study in the past. Their appraisals of Lu Xun, Guo Moruo, Mao Dun, and some other leftwing writers have been getting lower and lower, but those of writers who were then distant from the revolution are seeing an upturn. He said that the problem lies not in appraisals of the quality of a certain writer or work, the fact is that when we link these phenomena with each other, there is a question of how to adopt

a correct attitude toward the historic line of modern literature in China and how to adopt a correct attitude toward the historical tradition of modern literature in China, especially that of the leftwing movement in literature and art. We must catch sight of the fact that since the late twenties, leftwing literature in China has been developing and growing rapidly. Until today, it can be said that our literature still is a continuation of the leftwing literature of the thirties. This is exactly the important condition for the contemporary literature in our country to develop and forge ahead. Without the revolutionary tradition of leftwing literature, it would have been impossible for our socialist arts to develop to its present state. This is a fundamental fact of the development of modern literature in our country. Yet, some of the current appraisals of writers and their works appear to be contradictory to this fundamental fact.

Ma Liangchun said, talking about contributions made by writers in the history of modern literature, we must view them from the perspective of the repercussions and effects caused by their works in society at that time. In recent years, there seems to be a trend to completely reverse, in an oversimplified manner, the viewpoints and conclusions already there in the past. With regard to criticisms of the "Xiu Yue Pai" [New Moon School] and the "Third Type of People" carried out by Lu Xun and other leftwing writers in the thirties, if we could proceed from the historical reality of that time to make a careful analysis, there would be no oversimplified "reverse." Some of the comments coming from outside negate writers whose works have played important roles in the history of modern literature by emphasizing "artistic quality." Some of them have a serious political bias to categorically denounce works of the leftwing. To ensure a scientific study, it is very necessary for us to check whether comments on modern literature in recent years have been contaminated by this outside flavor.

II. The Viewpoint of Historical Materialism Must Be Upheld in Making Appraisals of Writers and Their Works

Many comrades pointed out that for a long time the sphere of our study has been relatively limited. We have concentrated more on the study of both revolutionary and progressive literature, but less on literature having other tendencies. Today, when we are going to eliminate this tendency, we have to prevent another tendency from coming into being.

Tang Tao said that we failed to pay enough attention to some writers in the past, which is our shortcoming. However, we cannot for this reason go to the other extreme to regard all writers who were omitted or criticized in the history of literature in the past as terrific. For instance, are Dai Wangshu [2071 2598 5289] and Xu Zhimo [776 1807 2302] first-rate poets of China? I do not quite agree. Yes, they did write some good poems, but some of the poems written by them are not that good or even not good at all. Appraisals must be based on facts.

Wu Zimin said that in the past we did indeed have many prejudiced views, but it does not mean that we have confused all rights and wrongs. In the

past, when we praised some writers highly, it did not mean we totally neglected art. We cannot look upon all the leftwing theories of literature and art as a theory for repudiating literature and art. We cannot indiscriminately follow the viewpoints of certain people overseas, nor can we totally negate the results we have achieved in our study in the past.

Lin Fei and Zhang Xuezhi said that a scientific researcher must have regard for a scientific approach. It is not advisable for us to say that a certain writer is the best when we make a study of him, and we then turn to another writer the next day and say the same thing. This is the style of a merchant. For instance, one who sells watermelons today says watermelon are the best, but when he sells muskmelons tomorrow, he changes his tune. Lin Fei continued, as a scholar, one must respect facts and have a sense of balance. For instance, the appraisal of Shen Congwen [3088 1783 2429] shows that his works come with artistic characteristics, but obviously there are ideological blemishes. The absolute majority of personages and sceneries depicted in his writings are remote from the actual situation of the world. Many Western scholars have overpraised him. Some of our comrades including even those famous individual scholars also keep in line with these appraisals. This seems to be short of the scientific approach which we should have.

Yang Zhangsheng said, with regard to "Wei Cheng" [The Wall] I think it is a good novel, but if it is said to be the sole or the greatest one, or even "the best novel in China of this century," that is excessive praise. With regard to works of this kind, we have to give them a proper historic appraisal. Of course, we may leave these issues to a hundred of schools of thought to contend.

III. Historical Controversies over Literary and Artistic Ideology Must Be Analyzed and Appraised Scientifically

Everybody thought that academic thinking in recent years has become more active because the policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend has been implemented. Greater breakthroughs are also shown in some important forbidden areas of thought. Many questions left over by history have basically regained their historical accuracy. Most of the issues have been correctly described, but some of them are still in need of further study.

Lin Zhihao said, since the "Anti-Rightist Struggle" started in 1957, under the guidance of the "Leftist" ideology, descriptions with regard to controversies over literary and artistic ideology have become increasingly "Left." Its expressions include: 1. Most of the controversies over different literary and artistic ideologies among the ranks of revolutionary writers and artists (some of which are a matter of right and wrong) have been described as controversies both between Marxism and anti-Marxism and between the party's literary and artistic ideology and line and the anti-party one. Some of these controversies were historically handled by mistake. Some of them were handled as issues among the people themselves, but they were later appraised as controversies between the enemy and ourselves. 2. Controversies of both the proletarian and the capitalist literary and artistic ideologies were described forthwith as conflicts between the enemy and ourselves in the past. By setting

to rights things which have been thrown into disorder in the past few years, most cases under the former situation have been corrected and their historical truth has been restored. However, there are diverse views on cases under the latter situation. Some articles deem that criticisms of "The Free Man" and "Third Type of People" in the thirties also are controversies over literary and artistic ideology among the people themselves. This is worth our study. In my opinion, so far as the literary and artistic ideology of this controversy is concerned, it should be considered within the limit of opposite ideologies. We must not be vague on this point. As for controversies involving people, concrete analysis must be made. Some people among them are middle-of-the-roaders and some others belong to the rightwing. They cannot be lumped together. It was unilateral in the past to look upon all of them as belonging to the rightwing. But on the contrary, it is also inconsistent with the fact to look upon all of them as middle-of-the-roaders. We should not think that all arguments with regard to ideology in the past were wrong.

Other comrades, including Yan Jiayan, pointed out with regard to the controversy over literary and artistic ideology in recent years, that there is such a situation that young people are moving toward another extreme because they were discontented and disgusted with the "Leftist" mistakes in the past. Another situation is that, originating from controversies over literary and artistic ideology in the past, we can actually say it is a continuation of controversies of the past years. Some of these views have long been there in history and are deep-rooted. In dealing with these issues, we must make a scientific analysis according to facts.

IV. Relations Between Literature and Art and Politics Must Be Treated Correctly.

In summing up past experience and lessons, Comrades Ma Liangchun and Lin Fei pointed out that, in the past, politics was often used to draw a line of demarcation in making appraisals on writers or their works, thereby putting politics first as a "sole." However, there is today the concept of "getting away from politics, the farther the better" in our studies and creative works. This is heading for the extreme again.

Wang Yao said, an article in the latest issue of the WENXUE PINGLUN [LITERATURE REVIEW] holds that, as proved by the history of modern literature, when a writer keeps himself a bit farther away from politics, the success of his creative works will be even greater. Articles holding similar ideas have also been published in ZHONGGUO XIANDAI WENXUE YANJIU CONGKAN [COLLECTION OF STUDIES ON CHINA'S MODERN LITERATURE]. Ideas of this kind seem to be very popular at present and are worth discussion.

Some comrades felt that this kind of idea has, in fact, reflected a feeling of political detestation.

Fan Jun felt that this does not mean some comrades do not understand the basic facts of the history of literature, but appraisals contradictory to this historical fact are made under several conditions:

First is to regard the tradition of our revolutionary literature and art a forced outcome of certain political influence. Another is to hope to break away from this tradition. And the third is to try to use one's personal partiality for literature to take the place of historical appraisals of modern history. No matter what the history is, the only thing is to regard literary works as a "pure artistic" product and to remove from society as a whole for making isolated appraisals. These three conditions have one thing in common: They all regard the road and the tradition of modern literature in China not as an inevitable outcome of the development of history, but as the result of subjective desire or will. Therefore, they also can be altered by a certain subjective desire or will. The concept of the so-called "getting away from politics, the farther the better" actually means getting away from revolutionary politics, the farther the better. In the past, ideology was often separated from art, and art was not considered overall. Now there are comments thinking of art to be everything. This also is to separate ideology from art by taking only one end of it. With this in mind, it seems that this viewpoint, in its method of thinking and in its concept, is somewhere interlinked with past "Leftist" viewpoints.

V. Opening to the Outside World Is Necessary, But Principles Must Be Upheld

At the meeting, many comrades emphatically pointed out many times that, in the literary field, we must both insist on the policy of opening to the outside world and at the same time uphold our principles. Everybody felt that some of the new situations currently surfacing in the study of modern literature are affected by certain erroneous trends of thought from outside the country.

Tang Tao said, at present, some of the trends of thought in literature and art, schools of creative works or research works overseas such as Xia Zhiqing's [115 1807 323] "History of Modern Novels in China" have a real impact in China. In some cases, it is a reaction to our past closed door policy. We must bear this lesson in mind. We still have to open our door. Of course, principles must be upheld.

Wang Yao said, yes, we are in support of cultural exchange. Certain foreign concepts of value or of literature do exercise influence on us. However, since there is exchange, cannot we use our points of view to influence others?

Ye Ziming said, the purpose of upholding the policy of opening to the outside world is to let new things come in. However, we must make a study of these things. Study is not tantamount to acceptance. Opening policy may have some side effects, but in the long run, its advantages will surpass its disadvantages.

Wang Jingshan said, we must open to the outside world. Not only must we study foreign countries, we must also study Hong Kong and Taiwan. Why should we wait until after restoration and reunification to study them? Yes, in our study, we must not give up our standards and principles.

Zhang Enhe said, some comrades have summed up the experience of the "May 4th Movement" only as "opening" and "tolerance." I feel it not appropriate. The resurgence and prosperity of literature and art rely not only on "taking in." Selection is also needed. And what is to be selected must be digested in accordance with domestic laws of our own. Therefore, the term "tolerance" is not accurate. Because "opening" is "taking in," here it is a question of analyzing, criticizing and digesting. Tolerance is to let it exist.

Wu Zimin said, Lu Xun's "principles of taking in" must be upheld because both analysis and criticism are included in it. Some negative phenomena may come along with the open door policy. For this, we must put in some work and not let it be alone. At the same time, we must also have faith in the masses. The masses simply do not acknowledge the superiority of some negative things of foreign countries.

Many comrades also pointed out that nowadays there are some young people who are curious about some modern points of view in foreign countries and they are of the opinion that all these viewpoints are good. This is due to the fact that they lack the Marxist ability to analyze and do not understand the history of the development of literature.

VI. Regarding Xia Zhiqing's "History of Modern Novels in China"

Many comrades pointed out, Xia Zhiqing's "History of Modern Novels in China" has its influence in foreign countries. In the past few years, it has also attracted some attention in our country.

Jiang Tao said, the artistic analysis of some works in Xia's book has something to recommend it. For instance, his analysis of "The Besieged City" sounds somewhat reasonable. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that he is very biased. He measures the development of our literature on the basis of his own political standard. This is wrong.

Many comrades pointed out that Xia's book is a product of both political bias and pragmatism. Yuan Liangjun said, Xia Zhiqing's History of Novels takes an anticommunist stand as a line of demarcation. In his opinion, any writer who is an anticommunist will achieve great artistic merits, otherwise, his artistic merits will be minimal. There are many daring hypotheses in his works, but he is thoughtless in seeking evidence or even neglectful of doing it. Judged by his serious political bias reflected in his history of novels, it is absolutely not worthy of a scholar engaged in scientific research. So far as the content of the book is concerned, it is only a cluster of some writers and books. It lacks a concept as well as a study of history. It provides nothing in a regular pattern for us to follow because everything is based on his own subjective line.

Ming Yio said, Xia Zhiqing cannot represent the modern literature research workers overseas. The influence of his history of novels overseas is also limited. For instance, in France, Japan, Eastern Europe and USSR, there is no translation of his book and they are not in agreement with many viewpoints

shown in his book. Very few of our study papers on the history of modern literature are translated into foreign languages. This is why some overseas people do not quite understand the successes achieved in our studies.

Wang Jingshan said that Xia Zhiqing indeed has some influence in the United States because his history of novels is written in English which is readily available to American people and people who do not understand Chinese. In fact, as long as they can understand the true features of Chinese literature, some of the prejudices are bound to die out. Actually, in the United States, too, there are people who are opposed to Xia Zhiqing's work.

Comrades Ye Ziming, Lin Fei and Yan Jiayan pointed out that there are many mistakes made in the historical data provided in Xia's book. People not knowing the real situation may think that it contains abundant materials, but actually much of it is constituted of odds and ends pieced together. And some may even be copied down by mistake. Lin Fei said that our level of research has long ago surpassed theirs. It is seen not only in our points of view, but also in our materials.

How To Strengthen and Improve the Study of Modern Literature

In summing up the issues in our study in the past, everybody felt with full confidence that the situation nowadays is better than that of any other period. It is absolutely possible to raise the level of our scientific study. For this, many comrades have put forward constructive suggestions.

I. Regarding Contents And Limits of Modern Literature

Tang Tao thought that the concept of "modern literature" is not only a concept of time. Modern literature should mean the "new vernacular literature" under the influence of modern ideology and civilization, having both the spirit of the times and the significance of the contemporary age. It came into being in struggles against the classical literature and literature characterized by shallow love stories. We are not dutybound to specifically introduce the classical literature and literature characterized by shallow love stories. Of course, we can introduce them in making an historical connection.

Yan Jiayan felt that the concept of "modern literature" is first directed at the time factor. Of course, the nature of a literary work must also be considered. From the time when it was called the "history of new vernacular literature" in the past until today when it is called the "history of modern literature," it is not simply a change of name, but a reflection of the elevation and development of the guiding ideology in scientific study and the enlargement of vision of study. However, our history of literature nowadays is in fact still the history of new vernacular literature. Literature not in the same nature has seldom been introduced. New vernacular literature emerges and develops only in the course of struggle and comparison. To discuss it solitarily may perhaps lead to just the opposite. Therefore, the content of modern literature must be somewhat enlarged.

II. On the Question of Relations Between Modern and Contemporary Literature

Many comrades pointed out that modern and contemporary literature are closely related to each other and cannot be separated. Our socialist literature today is in fact a continuation and development of the leftwing movement in literature and art in those years. Therefore, we should not separate the study of modern literature from that of contemporary literature.

Feng Mu said that the present way to separate modern literature from contemporary literature is not quite scientific. The result of that is to get enmeshed in difficulties. This issue must be put forward for working out a solution now, otherwise we shall lag behind. He suggested, the first 30 years can be called modern literature of the period of new democracy, and the 30 years after the founding of the People's Republic, modern literature of the period of socialism. He said, I also feel that "modern literature" is not only a concept of time.

Lin Fei said that as we are working on modern literature, we cannot "see either the ancients before us or the newcomers after us." At present, some comrades have suggested compiling a 60-year history of literature. I think that this proposition has to be considered now. In so doing, not only can we keep hold of the present era, but we can also come into contact with history.

Tian Benxiang said that there is now indeed a situation that people working on modern literature do not quite understand what contemporary literature is and they lack a sense of being contemporary. Also, people who are working on contemporary literature do not know what modern literature is and they lack a sense of history. We cannot separate the modern mechanically from the contemporary and study them solitarily. Study which deviates from reality can find no way out.

Wang Yao felt that as far as the history of literature is concerned, the prevailing line of demarcation for separating the recent past, modern and contemporary periods is still feasible at present. The problem lies in the fact that people who are engaged in the study of modern literature cannot pay attention only to the 30 years after the "May 4th Movement."

III. On the Question of Strengthening Theoretical Construction and Synthetic Study

Comrades pointed out, in order to raise our level of scientific study, we must first raise the theoretical level, especially the Marxist theoretical level, of the research workers themselves.

Wang Yao said, at present, many of our research workers know very little about the literature of all times and all countries. As a result, it is not possible to make a correct comparison or distinction between them. Yet, foreign scholars are relatively more interested in the ideological and cultural origins of both China and the Western nations. We have failed to

pay enough attention in this regard. If such a situation remains unchanged, it will be very difficult to raise the academic level.

Lin Zhihao felt that at present we still focus our attention on microstudy in the study of writers and their works. Both macrostudies and synthetic studies such as the comprehensive and systematic study of a certain school, a mass organization, a certain form, theme or personage vertically or horizontally are far from enough. Therefore, it is very difficult to delineate the regularities in the course of the development of the history of literature.

IV. "Letting A Hundred Flowers Blossom" Must Also Be Allowed in the Study of the History of Literature

Many comrades pointed out that in the past our study of the history of literature was relatively simple and narrow, which seems to be mechanically structured. This kind of situation must be altered. Wang Jingshan said, in my opinion, works on the history of literature may also let a hundred flowers blossom. It is heard that some comrades wanted to write the history of literature from the viewpoint of a particular school. I am in support of it. The history of literature can be written in different ways. It can be started with the analysis of writers and their works. Literary arguments can be looked upon as the main front. It can also be started with literary schools, trends of thought in literature, or even with the impact of foreign literature on that in China. Ways of one kind or another including making appraisals can also be adopted to write the history of literature. We have to encourage people to conduct research in many ways. Ma Liangchun also suggested that the study of the history of modern literature criticism must be strengthened.

Comrades participated in the meeting unanimously felt that, with regard to the academic issue, we must implement the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom. Although at present there are some problems in the study of modern literature and some of these issues are relatively acute, nevertheless, ways such as discussing on the basis of equality and letting a hundred flowers blossom must be adopted to solve them. On issues of great importance with regard to right and wrong, we must uphold our principles.

Throughout the forum, discussions were carried out in an atmosphere full of enthusiasm and comrade spirit. Everyone said that he was determined to make his own efforts to open up a new prospect for the study of modern literature.

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ON THE HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE OF YANAN RECTIFICATION

Harbin XUEXI YU TANSUO [STUDY AND RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, 15 Jul 83
pp 142-144

[Article by Wang Yifan [3679 0001 1581] and Li Liangzhi [2621 5328 1807]
of the Department of Party History of the Chinese People's University]

[Text] Yanan rectification was a successful Marxist ideological and educational movement in the history of our party, summarizing the experience of Yanan rectification has played a major role in building the party, and from three aspects this article inquires into the reasons why Yanan rectification was successful.

First, in order to succeed in a rectification movement, it is necessary to make solid preparations ideologically, theoretically, and organizationally.

The problem which Yanan rectification had to resolve was the difference between the Marxist line represented by Comrade Mao Zedong and the anti-Marxist line represented by Wang Ming, and this difference neither emerged accidentally nor was it a problem of one or two people, but it particularly involved relations with the Comintern. Thus in order to resolve this kind of difference, it was necessary to make complete preparations. Comrade Mao Zedong fully understood the complexity and the protracted nature of this struggle, and long before the eruption of the War of Resistance Against Japan, he had successively written major works such as "Tactics on Fighting Japanese Imperialism," "Strategic Problems of China's Revolutionary Struggle," "On Practice," and "On Contradiction", criticizing Wang Ming's errors. In October 1938 the party held the 6th Plenary Session of the 6th Central Committee, politically criticizing Wang Ming's right-deviationist capitulationism, and organizationally abolishing Wang Ming's independent kingdom. After October 1939, Comrade Mao Zedong successively published major works such as "Introducing 'The Communist'", "China's Revolution and China's Communist Party". and "On New Democracy". At the same time Comrade Liu Shaoqi wrote "On Training Communist Party Members", and Comrade Chen Yun wrote "How to be a Communist Party Member." Based on the fundamental laws of China's revolution and on party doctrine, these works further criticized Wang Ming's errors. In order to strengthen the study of Marxist by cadres throughout the party. in February 1939 the Central Committee established the Ministry of Cadre Education, and successively issued "Instructions for Cadre Study", "Instructions for Managing Party Schools",

and "Instructions for On-The-Job Cadre Education", emphasizing the need to join theory to practice in cadre education, and the need to overcome dogmatism in contents, policies and methods. Beginning in May 1939, an extensive study movement was launched in the border region and in all base areas.

In view of Wang Ming's display of unrepentance, and in view of the situation of a minority of leading cadres still not understanding the seriousness of Wang Ming's political errors. Comrade Mao Zedong deeply felt that study and research of historical experience throughout the party was very insufficient. Beginning in 1941 the party Central Committee did a lot of political and ideological work and also took a series of effective organizational steps. At the beginning of 1941, over 120 high-level leading cadres who had organized the party studied party history. In May Comrade Mao Zedong wrote a report on the subject of "Transforming Our Study". In June the party Central Committee established a committee to compile a book "On the Ideology and Methods of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin," and before a year was up the book was published. In July the Central Committee issued "Resolutions on Strengthening Party Spirit," in August "Resolutions on Investigation and Research," and in September "Resolutions on High-Level Study Groups", and set up high-level study groups in Yanan and in all base areas. That Fall, Comrade Mao Zedong directed the compiling of a book "Since the 6th Party Congress," and gave it to the party's high-level cadres to study. After the party's high-level cadres had conscientiously studied the Marxist classics and the party's historical documents, in September 1941 the party Central Committee called an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau. This was a rectification meeting of the party's high-level leading cadres, and through carrying out criticism and self-criticism, the meeting achieved unanimous views on problems of the party line from 1931 to the War of Resistance Against Japan. At a meeting in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region in November, Comrade Mao Zedong delivered a speech on opposing factionalism. In December the Central Committee issued "Resolutions on Yanan Cadre Schools", and at the same time, in order to enable the Central Committee's party schools to shoulder the heavy tasks of beginning rectification and study, reorganized party schools. All cadres also studied and discussed documents related to rectification. By February 1942, rectification had been generally launched throughout the party. If considered from the beginning at the 6th Plenary Session in October 1938 up to the beginning of general rectification throughout the party, preparations for the rectification movement took over 3 years, and these comprehensive and careful preparations enabled Yanan rectification to have a solid foundation.

Second, emphasize the major contradiction within the party, and build the party from the high plane of world outlook.

The party developed swiftly during the course of leading the War of Resistance Against Japan. The party's development also brought new problems. Vast numbers of new party members with petty bourgeois class backgrounds poured into the party, and all kinds of non-proletarian ideological styles such as individualism, liberalism, absolute equalitarianism and subjectivism temporarily spread unchecked, with the most general one being subjectivism. Some party members with intellectual class backgrounds throughout that if they read several works by Marx and Lenin and recited some phrases from them, that they

could become theorists and that would be enough to lead the revolution. Some party members with worker and peasant class backgrounds also looked down on theoretical studies, and were accustomed to stereotypes and satisfied with their own narrow experience. This kind of subjectivism also existed equally among the party's high-level leading cadres. They looked upon ready-made articles and conclusions in the works of Marx and Lenin and instructions from the Comintern as sacred and inviolable dogma, and followed them indiscriminately. Subjectivism was not only a major problem of the party at that time, but has also been a major perceptual source of repeated mistakes in party history.

Comrade Mao Zedong made a comprehensive and penetrating analysis of subjectivism within the party, and pointed out that it was manifested in the two forms of dogmatism and empiricism. Comrade Mao Zedong correctly analyzed the relationship between subjectivism in the party and factionalism and stereotyped party writing, pointing out that factionalism is an organizational manifestation of subjectivism, and that stereotyped party writing is a stylistic manifestation of subjectivism.

In order to thoroughly eliminate subjectivism, it is necessary at the same time to oppose factionalism and stereotyped party writing. In order to thoroughly expose the anti-Marxist nature of subjectivism, Comrade Mao Zedong stressed the confusion created by false Marxists at that time on problems such as what is theory, what are theorists, what is theoretical work, and what is knowledge, and one by one gave scientific explanations of these problems; thus he hit the false Marxists' vital points, deprived them of their advantages, and gave an introductory education to vast numbers of party members. At the ceremony opening the Central Committee's party school on 1 February 1942, Comrade Mao Zedong gave a report on "The Rectification of Party Style", and at a propaganda work conference on the 8th made a speech on "Opposing Stereotyped Party Writing." In the Central Committee's study group on 30 March he reported on "How to Study CPC History".

In order to thoroughly eliminate the evil legacy of subjectivism, the party Central Committee separated the anti-subjectivism struggle into ideological mobilization, studying the style of study, studying the style of writing and the summary of several stages. By October 1943, it came to the end of a stage lasting 1 year and 8 months. In organizing the leadership, the Central Committee established the rectification's highest leading organ--the General Study Committee with Comrade Mao Zedong as chairman, and at that time in Yanan differentiated five great study systems, i.e., systems directly under the CPC Central Committee, the Military Commission system, the Civil Commission system, the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region system, and the Central Committee party school system, all of which respectively established separate regional study commissions, and according to different jobs and educational levels, organs and groups belonging to each system also formed 3 different study groups to carry out the study of anti-subjectivism.

During the study movement opposing subjectivism, the petty bourgeoisie undoubtedly tried to stubbornly manifest itself. After the movement began, there was a lot of spouting about things such as bourgeois human nature, ultra-democracy, and absolute equalitarianism; one after another "exposures" of

Yanan's so-called "darkness" arose describing the party as "degenerate"; bureaucracy and inequality were everywhere, and Yanan didn't have such things as "human feelings" or "warmth". Some authors whose ideologies had not been successfully transformed also spread all sorts of bourgeois literary and artistic views doubting and opposing the party's literary and artistic policies. Strong bourgeois ideological trends seriously blocked the militant plans of the party Central Committee to oppose subjectivism, and the party Central Committee had to concentrate a certain amount of energy to deal with the petty bourgeois challenge. To this end, during May 1942, the party called the Yanan Forum On Literature and Art chaired by Comrade Mao Zedong; from the end of May to the middle of June, the Central Committee's research institute called a forum on "Democracy and Discipline"; and in addition, while studying party style it carried out a struggle opposing liberalism's "grapevine". Through these struggles, petty bourgeois ideological disturbances were eliminated, and according to predicted plans, the continuation of the advancement of the struggle opposing subjectivism was ensured.

The reason why Yanan rectification was able to achieve great successes is inseparable from the party Central Committee's having stressed this major contradiction of subjectivism. History has proved that in strengthening and building itself, if our party doesn't stress the major contradiction, if it regards a secondary contradiction as the major one, or even if it regards a contradiction which has been solved or one which basically doesn't exist as the major one, this will inevitably cause the party to meet with serious losses.

Third, clarify the nature of contradictions within the party, and correctly formulate policies and methods of rectification.

It is very important to stress the major contradiction within the party, but if there are not correct policies and methods for solving contradictions, rectification won't be able to be carried out successfully. Determining policies and methods for struggle within the party depends on understanding the nature of contradictions within the party. Thus to make a correct analysis of the nature of contradictions within the party is a prerequisite to correctly carrying out the struggle within the party. Prior to Yanan rectification, Comrades Mao Zedong and Liu Shaoqi had made penetrating explanations of the nature and contents of the struggle within the party, and had pointed out that it was over ideological and methodological antagonisms and differences between comrades, was an ideological struggle, and belonged to contradictions among the people. During Yanan rectification, based on this correct analysis of the nature of contradictions within the party, the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong had formulated the rectification policy of "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and cure the sickness to save the patient." Later this policy was included in the formula of "Unite, Criticize, Unite."

During the rectification movement, the party Central Committee conscientiously carried out the above rectification policy. First, when analyzing mistakes they stressed being practical and realistic, a general mistake definitely did not become a line mistake, and a non-principle mistake definitely did not become a mistake in principle; an occasional and partial mistake definitely

did not become a persistent and comprehensive one. Second, they stressed clarifying the reasons for making mistakes, and didn't stress individual responsibility. In his report on "How to Study CPC History", Comrade Mao Zedong said that "In studying mistakes in party history, one should not only hate a few people", but "should seek out the nature of historical events and their objective causes." Third, they had an analytical attitude toward all problems, and didn't negate everything. During rectification, people like Wang Ming were not totally negated. Fourth, they were democratic, with both the critics and the criticized daring to speak. At that time the Central Committee party school pointed out the principle of "Five Permissions", permission to raise differing opinions, permission to retain one's own differing opinions, and permission to make new evaluations of past conclusions. Fifth, they were filled with ardor and sincerity toward comrades who made mistakes, and didn't punish them. At a meeting of the Central Committee party school, Comrade Mao Zedong said about comrades who had made mistakes, and didn't punish them. At a meeting of the Central Committee party school, Comrade Mao Zedong said about comrades who had made mistakes that "One cannot regard them as special", but "one should be more affectionate to them than to other general comrades" and for them "create a warm environment of daring to correct mistakes". Having correct policies, it is also necessary to have correct methods to complement them. Methods directly reflect policies. Rectification methods were simply study, investigation and summarization, that is study of documents, investigation of contrasts, questioning oneself through criticism and self-criticism, and finally writing out a summary. Among these, arousing consciousness is the key link permeating rectification methods. During the course of rectification, studying a link is very important, and at that time the party Central Committee wrote rectification documents and party historical documents for the whole party and the party's high-level cadres to study. Investigating contrasts depends mostly on consciousness, and on enthusiastic help between comrades. Based on the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method, they conscientiously questioned their ideology and work, carried out practical and realistic criticism and self-criticism, sought for the causes which produced mistakes, and determined correct methods. In order to consolidate the results of study, they made a written summary.

When leading and organizing high-level cadre study, the party Central Committee also made meticulous arrangements. First, when organizing high-level cadres to study party history, they concentrated on solving the problem of understanding Wang Ming's "left" opportunism. Through general rectification of the whole party, by October 1943 they had also organized high-level cadres to renew their study of party history, and to comprehensively summarize the historical experience of the party. On this foundation they issued "Resolutions on Certain Historical Problems," symbolizing ideological unity throughout the party.

Due to the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong having made complete preparations in all areas, and to their having stressed the major contradiction within the party and formulated correct policies and methods, the Yanan rectification movement thus achieved a great victory. We firmly believe that provided we conscientiously assimilate the valuable experience supplied by Yanan rectification and develop its fine traditions, we can definitely do a better job of building our party.

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'SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING' DISCUSSED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 15, 10 Aug 83 p 5-7

[Article by Political Editorial Staff: "Questions and Answers on Studying 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] Question: What is the great significance of the party Central Committee calling upon the whole party to sincerely study "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping"?

Answer: Studying "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is of the utmost importance in strengthening the ideological unity of the party, and it is important ideological preparation for the overall rectification of the party which is about to begin. "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping", which first began to be edited in 1975, is well justified since Comrade Deng Xiaoping has represented the correct leadership of the party since that time. These writings are the new representative works on the application and development of Marxism in China, the collective formulation and development of Marxism in China, the collective formulation of the correct ideas of the party Central Committee, and the inheritance and development of Mao Zedong Thought in a new historical era. Sincerely studying "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" can help us further understand the history of the great turning point of the party after smashing the "gang of four," and comprehend the origin and development of the correct line of the 3d Plenum of the Center Committee after the 11th CPC Congress. It can also help us understand the main content and guarantee of the correct road put forward by the 12th CPC Congress of building a socialism that takes into consideration China's special characteristics, and recognize the new achievements of Mao Zedong Thought, adhered to and developed by our party under new historical conditions.

Question: Under what circumstances does Comrade Deng Xiaoping completely and accurately understand Mao Zedong Thought and oppose the "two whatevers"? What is its great significance?

Answer: Within a year of smashing the "gang of four", Comrade Deng Xiaoping raised the issue of understanding Mao Zedong Thought completely and accurately and of opposing the "two whatevers." At that time, the fundamental mistakes and the main lessons of the Cultural Revolution still had not been exposed.

The practice of worshipping individuals, the personality cult, was still extremely prevalent, and the ideological leadership of the "left" still held the key positions in the party, when Comrade Hua Guofeng put forward the policy of the "two whatevers," meaning "Whatever policy decisions Chairman Mao made, we will firmly defend, and whatever directions Chairman Mao gave, we will steadfastly uphold." This policy first appeared on 7 February 1977 in editorials in two newspapers and a journal. In March 1977, Comrade Hua Guofeng continued to maintain this point of view in a speech at a central work conference. According to this policy, not only a whole array of things by the "left", including the 10 years of internal disorder, could not be touched, but the "Tiananmen Incident" also could not be redressed. At that time, bringing an end to chaos and setting things right, and carrying out reform could not be discussed. Countering this erroneous policy, Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote a letter to the party Central Committee in April 1977 which clearly raised the question of completely and accurately understanding Mao Zedong Thought and its bearing on the fate of the party and the country. In May of the same year, he again sharply pointed out "the 'two whatevers' are no good." "This is an important theoretical question, a question of whether or not to adhere to historical materialism."

Comrade Deng Xiaoping was still out of office and being criticized in a political atmosphere in which the personality cult was still prevalent, when he raised the issue of the merits and faults of Comrade Mao Zedong. However, the charges that he would confuse people and that he was being used by people with ulterior motives were used as a pretext to undermine him. Nevertheless, since he considered the fate of the party and the country most important, ignoring individual honor or disgrace, he firmly raised the issue. He thus struggled intently with the erroneous ideological trend, showing the political courage and revolutionary prowess of a proletarian revolutionary.

For many years, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" declared that "every line is the truth" and "one word is equal to 10,000 words," made everything forbidden and strictly imprisoned the minds of the people. In addition to this, the influence of the "two whatevers" made the thinking of some comrades even more rigid or semirigid. By completely and accurately understanding Mao Zedong Thought and opposing the "two whatevers," Comrade Deng Xiaoping has reestablished a Marxist ideological line. Operating from a strategically advantageous point, he has seized the key to 10 years of internal disorder, the most basic question. He has made everyone suddenly see the light, brought about the liberation of thinking throughout the country, and brought an end to disorder, thus realizing a great historical turning point. He has put our country on a vigorously developing track by laying a solid ideological foundation.

Question: How has Comrade Deng Xiaoping upheld Comrade Mao Zedong's place in history?

Answer: The 3d Plenum of the Central Committee after the 11th CPC Congress criticized the "two whatevers." Then it began a discussion on the criteria of truth, and began to redress "left" leaning errors including those made in Comrade Mao Zedong's later years. At this time, there appeared an erratic

tendency in society, to exaggerate the mistakes of Comrade Mao Zedong, to the point of completely repudiating him. How to correctly appraise and portray the merits and faults of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought was a matter of great importance related to the history and future development of our party and country. Yet Comrade Deng Xiaoping used the foresight and wisdom of Marxism, and appropriately resolved this complicated and sensitive issue. In "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," there are many important passages which discuss Comrade Mao Zedong's place in history and Mao Zedong Thought. In particular, there are nine talks given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping while presiding over the drafting of "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China." He repeatedly stresses that the essential issue of the "Resolution" is to establish the historical position of Comrade Mao Zedong and to uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought. If this part were not written, or not written well, the whole resolution would be better left undone. Under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, which is comprehensive, dialectical, and based on seeking truth from facts, the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," by the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee after the 11th CPC Congress, united the thinking of the whole party and the people of the country. It not only maintained the continuity and stability of our party ideologically, politically and theoretically, but it also set the unity of the party and the people on a solid ideological pillar, and guaranteed that our cause would follow the scientific track of Marxism-Leninism Mao Zedong Thought and continue to move forward.

Question: Since the Third Plenum of the Central Committee after the 11th CPC Congress, how has Comrade Deng Xiaoping, adhering to Mao Zedong Thought, enriched and developed it?

Answer: To summarize briefly, there are the following points: 1. Bringing an end to chaos, reaffirming and further elucidating the correct principles negated by the cultural revolution and earlier "leftist" mistakes. For example, after socialist transformation was basically completed, the main contradiction in society was between the daily rising material life of the people and the backward production of society, and regarding the work of the party and the country, the focus needed to be shifted to socialist modernization, etc.

2. In accordance with changes in historical conditions, using new conclusions which fit current realities instead of the conclusions of the past. For example, after the elimination of the exploiting class, although class struggle will exist for a long time within certain limits, it is no longer the main contradiction, and intellectuals are a part of the working class, etc.

3. Using new experiences to replenish and enrich the original, correct ideology to make it even more complete and concrete. For example, in correctly handling the relationship between heavy industry, agriculture and light industry, and in correctly handling the relationship between central and local, and between the state and enterprises. And in building socialism, we must maintain our independence and self-reliance, and we must also increase our foreign economic and technical exchange, etc.

4. With the realities of socialist modernization as a starting point, formulating new theoretical generalizations by summarizing new practical experiences. For example, in building socialist spiritual civilization, and in building socialism adapted to China's special characteristics, etc.

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CSO: 4005/61

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG'S TWO-LINE STRUGGLE DISCUSSED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMI-MONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 18, 25 Sep 83 pp 18-19

[Article by Yang Shengqun [2799 0524 5028]: "How Does Comrade Deng Xiaoping Adhere to the Two-line Struggle?"]

[Text] Since smashing the "gang of four", our party has paid attention to avoiding rightist tendencies while focusing on the correction of "leftist" mistakes. Comrade Deng Xiaoping is an outstanding example of waging a struggle against both "leftist" and rightist erroneous tendencies.

As early as 1975, when Comrade Deng Xiaoping received instructions to oversee the daily affairs of the party and the country, he began to reorganize every aspect of our work, and to carry out a struggle diametrically opposed to the "gang of four", despite the danger of being undermined again. Although Comrade Deng Xiaoping had not yet returned to work, he proposed the complete and accurate understanding of Mao Zedong Thought and the application of it, and owing to his great revolutionary courage, he first criticized the "two whatevers." He clearly pointed out that the "two whatevers" are inconsistent with Marxism. After returning to work, he himself took charge of science and education bringing an end to disorder. With a clear-cut position, he maintained the discussion on the question of the criteria of truth, and he called upon the party to liberate its thinking, to break out of the confines of "leftism," and to return to the line of seeking truth from facts.

After the Third Plenum, Comrade Deng Xiaoping persisted in opposing the "left" and the right, moving from a guiding ideology to practical work. He strived to eliminate the influence of the "left," and in good time, he began to combat the tendency of bourgeois liberalization from the right.

To counter the ideological trend in society which lacked confidence in the leadership of the party and doubted the socialist system, and to counter the tendency toward liberalization which appeared in the realm of culture, Comrade Deng Xiaoping promptly pointed out that in breaking away from "leftist" mistakes, we must adhere to four basic principles in politics and ideology. He stressed that the four basic principles were upholding stability and unity, and realizing the basic premises and the basic guarantees of the four modernizations. He adhered to a two-line struggle, especially in appraising Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought, opposing the tendency which considers it

"unpatriotic" to criticize the shortcomings and the mistakes of Comrade Mao Zedong, while also opposing the tendency to completely repudiate Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought. He firmly defended Comrade Mao Zedong's place in history, and he upheld and developed Mao Zedong Thought, the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the CPC.

Seeing that we always deviate from China's national conditions in socialist construction and make "leftist" mistakes, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has stressed many times that in construction we must adapt to China's national conditions. He has also put forth many important theories and policies based on "going one's own road, and building socialism adapted to China's special conditions." Especially in the area of reform, he insists on bold reforms, as "in many respects, we must change the relations of production, change the superstructure, change the form of management in industrial and agricultural enterprises, and change the form of state management of industrial and agricultural enterprises, so as to meet the needs of a modern economy. Meanwhile, he has also clearly pointed out that reform should help build socialism adapted to China's special conditions, be beneficial to the country's prosperity, and contribute to the wealth and happiness of the people. It must further consolidate and develop the socialist system, and not weaken or shake it.

After the party shifted the emphasis of its work to economic construction, the question of how to handle the class struggle gave rise to chaos in theory and practice. Comrade Deng Xiaoping clearly pointed out that although class struggle is not society's main contradiction, it has not ended, and it will continue to exist, taking on a special form and within certain limits. He opposes expanding class struggle, but he has also criticized those who distort the policy of the party from the right, who wrongly believe that class struggle no longer exists. They incorrectly point out that the party and the people effectively waged a struggle against those who committed serious crimes in the realm of economics and other criminal elements who have done great damage to socialism, thus guaranteeing the smooth conduct of reform and socialist construction in all spheres.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WAYS TO ENLIVEN POLITICAL CLASSES SUGGESTED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Zhou Zhiliang [0719 0037 5328], deputy chief of the office for the teaching and study of Marxism-Leninism, Beijing Teachers' University: "How to Improve the Teaching of Politics"]

[Text] We offer the following three suggestions on how to improve the teaching of political theory.

Fighting Side by Side

Generally speaking, teachers of political theory know the subject well but not the ideological state of mind of the students. Political work cadres know the students well but are not well versed in theory. As both the teachers and the cadres are involved with teaching, how they can work together for the best results has been a problem yet to be resolved. At our university, their cooperation shows the best results at the Department of Physical Education.

There is a common misconception that the students of physical education like to jump and run and dislike theoretical studies. It is not true. All depends on what we do with the students. The responsible persons of the party branch clearly explain to the students why political classes are important. They also tell the teachers not to overemphasize systematic presentation of the subject, not to talk above the heads of the students theoretically, but to stress facts, to focus on real-life theoretical issues, and to be aggressive in their lectures. The party branch has also brief the teachers twice on what the students' ideological state of mind is and have discussed with teachers how to teach more effectively to suit the students. As a result, the teachers know exactly what objectives they are to achieve in classrooms. The chief of the Office for the Teaching and Study of Marxism-Leninism has also played an active role in not only maintaining classroom discipline but also attending the classes himself as if he were a student. Because of the chief's active participation, the political climate at the 1979 Class has improved considerably. The student's ideological awareness is growing. So far 16 students have applied for CPC membership.

In 1982, we organized the students to study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress. For better results, we organized the teachers and the political cadres to work together in lecturing to the students and guiding them to study on their own. Some teachers volunteered to tutor the students in Marxism-Leninism after hours. Some teachers conducted special classes for those active students who had applied for CPC membership. They are now fighting side by side with the political cadres in more ways than one.

Theory Reveals Greater Relevance When Supported by Facts

Some people say that students are not interested in political classes. More correctly, we should say that students are interested in politics but are dissatisfied with the irrelevancy of political classes to politics in reality. A teacher who is well-acquainted with the feelings of students says that students who appear to have negative feelings toward political classes are usually those who have some misconceptions about current issues but cannot find right answers or those who want a "quick fix" to today's problems.

These students are actually more anxious for correct theoretical answers than the average student. This comment seems to be reasonable. In fact, some students have made similar comments to us. They want their political teachers to be on the pulse of the times, to dare to confront current issues, and to be able to bring Marxism-Leninism closer to their hearts.

We should do our best to meet the demands of the students and to make our political classes more relevant and more in tune with the times. Of course this is not easy to do. Nevertheless, the more we try, the more we will succeed with the students.

The two courses on the history of the CPC and the history of the international communist movement, for example, have been expanded to include developments during the period of socialism. For example, the developments in the Soviet Union after the October Revolution, with special emphasis on the Soviet plan to electrify the country and its new economic policies, subjects that were hardly mentioned or received only passing mention before, are now added to the course in the international communist movement. Though at the present time these subjects are still not presented in a systematic way or in any depth in the classroom, they still draw strong responses from among the students. After they read about Lenin's formula "Communism equals Soviet political power plus national electrification," the students come to the conclusion on their own that if we adhere to the four basic principles in our effort to achieve the "four modernizations," we are in fact carrying on with Leninism in our own way. In one lecture on special subjects, the teacher briefly touched on developments in Yugoslavia. It was enough to convince the students that the practice of socialism is not confined to one mode only and to encourage them to find ways to build a socialism in China that is distinctively Chinese.

The coverage of the developments in the period of socialism has been increased to up to 40 percent of the total lecture hours on the history of the CPC. Though teachers usually have to spend much more time and energy in preparing the lectures for this more recent period, they find the classroom reaction

more encouraging. They find that the students respond with greater enthusiasm, ask more questions, and listen more attentively than before. The teachers, on their part, make it their principle to stick to facts. They respect the facts of history and rely on those facts to speak for themselves. Occasionally when the teachers are themselves puzzled by certain facts and issues, they will discuss them with the students and see what the students have to say. They find that they can also learn something from the students. The teaching of the history of the CPC has thus enabled the students to know more about the different paths of socialism and to develop a stronger faith in them.

During classes on political economics, we often find that the students, when studying the part dealing with capitalism, will ask questions about the problems that China has encountered in its economic construction. For example, they ask whether an economic crisis is still possible in a socialist society. They ask whether the special privileges of cadres in our country amount to an exploitation of surplus value.... Our teachers do not evade those questions. They seize upon those opportunities to describe the basic difference between socialist and capitalist societies and to explain the corrupt nature of capitalism. When the teachers teach theory and provide answers to the issues that are closest to students' hearts during theory classes, they find the students can understand better and take a stronger interest in theory. As a result, the teachers and the students are forming stronger ideological bonds between them.

The teachers of philosophy also make an effort to make their teaching suit the students' ideological state of mind. At the same time, they also strive to bring their lectures up to date with the latest developments in natural sciences. By so doing, they are helping the students to develop a scientific world outlook. For example, one student once asked what is the use of teaching the students that consciousness is part of the function and ability of the human brain at a time when robots are being invented. Teachers of philosophy then began to research the subject and to overcome their ignorance of natural sciences. Then they gave a special lecture on the interrelationship between consciousness and the process of thinking and enabled the students to understand better what is at issue.

All these examples illustrate the importance of adhering to the basic tenets of Marxism in the teaching of political theory and of making the teaching of theory more relevant to modern problems. This way the political theory classes will be equal to their role as ideological weapons.

Society is a Large Classroom

After the decade of civil strife in our nation, both teachers and students have come to realize the importance of serious theoretical studies. This is fine. The question now is this: How can one learn theory well? As far as political theory classes are concerned, the teachers must teach by making theory relevant to current issues and, by the same token, the students must also learn by making theory relevant to current issues.

Besides, making social investigations and looking upon society as a large classroom is another effective way of learning Marxism-Leninism for better results. The students of the Department of Political Science and the Department of Philosophy went to Taishan and Yantai in 1981 to make investigations. Their experiences gave us a lot to think about.

Before the trip, many students had doubts about the party's rural policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. After they arrived in the countryside and saw with their own eyes the new rural prosperity, they were convinced that the party's policies had the wholehearted support of our rural population. As a result, they developed stronger faith in our party and in socialism as well. Social investigations are a more lively form of ideological education. They help the students to understand theory better. Students of the Department of Economics said: We all know the theoretical soundness of the principle that the relations of production must fit the nature of the force of production but we do not understand how it works in practice. After seeing the changes in rural economy in the past 10 years and comparing positive with negative experiences, they reached a better understanding of this principle in action. A philosophy major was not too sure of the importance of ideological and political work nor its effects on society and refused to consider it as a career field for him after graduation. After he made an investigation of the ideological and political work at Weihaiwei Woollen Mill, he changed his mind.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HE DONGCHANG STRESSES VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

OW182024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 18 Nov (XINHUA)--China will set up more vocational schools and give more allocations for education, Education Minister He Dongchang said here today. He was invited to speak at the 5th National Congress of the China Association for Promoting Democracy (CAPD), one of China's eight democratic parties.

He expressed thanks for the contributions made in education by the CAPD members, mostly educators. He said the present proportion of vocational education cannot meet the needs in China's modernization drive and should be raised.

He said the state this year has made another allocation of 100 million yuan (roughly 50 million U.S. dollars) for building more normal schools and primary schools. Various provincial governments, he said, also increased educational appropriations. Some even decided the rate of increasing allocation for education higher than that for economic investment.

Thought has been given to improving the current enrollment system, he said. Junior middle schools may admit students through recommendation.

However, entrance examinations for senior middle schools could not be given up at present, he said.

Political treatment and living conditions of China's nine million teachers should be further raised, he said. He commended Jilin provincial government for giving priority to the solution of the teachers' housing problem. The province also decided to raise the pay and improve living conditions of rural teachers, he said.

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EAST REGION

PRACTICE OF CONTRACEPTION IN BIRTH CONTROL EMPHASIZED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 5, 25 Oct 82
pp 15, 13

[Article by Yang Jishun [2799 0679 7311] and Xu Peng [1776 5570], Bureau of Planned Parenthood, Yantai Prefecture, Shandong Province: "The Principal Measure to Implement Birth Control Is the Practice of Contraception"]

[Text] In their "Directive on Further Work in Planned Parenthood", the party Central Committee and State Council point out: "the principle measure in planned parenthood must be the practice of contraception." The conscientious and thorough implementation of this directive has a great significance in reducing unplanned pregnancy, in protecting the physical health of women and in pushing forward the work of planned parenthood.

Following the continuous development of the work of planned parenthood, couples with only one child are increasing more and more. In Yantai Prefecture alone 380,000 couples of childbearing age have obtained their single-child certificates and this number is increasing at the rate of more than 100,000 a year. From now on, they must use contraception for 20 to 30 years. This is creating many difficulties in the work of contraception practice. How to direct them to select good birth control measures and reduce unplanned pregnancy has great practical significance from the viewpoint of the economy, of the masses, and of production. It is also an important subject facing us.

Currently, the proper implementation of the work of abortion and induced abortion of unplanned pregnancies is a measure that cannot be neglected. It has had an active effect in reducing unplanned births and in guaranteeing the achievement of our population plan. However, even though its effect is not small, it is still only a passive method among the various birth control measures and a remedial measure after the practice of contraception has failed. The active way is to improve the rate of effective contraception practices so that unplanned pregnancies will not occur. Currently, there are various causes for unplanned births in various areas. However, an important reason is the lack of reliable and simple contraceptive measures for the couples of childbearing age. The guidance in birth control techniques is lagging behind and this results in unplanned births. Based on investigations of some of the counties in Yantai Prefecture, the failure rate of intrauterine devices [IUD] among women with one child is more than 30 percent. Some women have gone

through three abortions as a result of IUD failures. Secondly, women do not practice contraception during their breast-feeding period, blindly believing that they cannot become pregnant during the breast-feeding period. Based on the investigation in Rongcheng County, more than 12 percent of the women became pregnant within 3 months after giving birth. In addition, because of a lack of sufficiently in-depth propaganda education, some of the masses do not have a sufficiently determined ideology of having only one child. Thus, their contraceptive practice is not firmly carried out, which also results in unplanned births. If all these problems are not immediately solved, the number of abortions and induced abortions will increase. It not only will result in a waste of manpower and materials for the state and increase the work of planned parenthood but also, more importantly, will bring unnecessary pains to women of childbearing ages.

In order to firmly implement the policy of depending principally on the practice of contraception, various reliable contraceptive methods must be firmly established on the foundation of proper ideological work. According to our experience, in guiding single-child women in the selection of contraceptive methods, the first should be the use of birth control devices inside the uterus. This is because, under current conditions, the use of birth control devices inside the uterus has the advantage of relatively reliable results, small side effects and ease of management. Despite its certain percentages in failure rate, it produces many fewer unplanned births when compared to the use of medication and other devices which cannot be used with persistence. The next is to strengthen guidance on contraceptive practice for women during the breast-feeding period in order to eliminate the misunderstanding by some of the masses that the breast-feeding period is the "safe period." We should recognize that, because of improved living standards, generally speaking the nutrition intake of women after giving birth is better than in the past and their physical recovery is relatively fast. Thus, although some of these women have not started menstruation, they have begun to ovulate, thereby increasing the chances of pregnancy within a short period after giving birth. Consequently, the strengthening of contraceptive guidance for these women is also an important area in reducing unplanned pregnancies and abortions. The third is to strengthen the propaganda education and concrete guidance on the knowledge of contraceptive practices. In recent years, the scientific and cultural levels of the masses have improved greatly. However, knowledge in the area of practice of contraception is far from being widespread. This is particularly true in most rural areas. Some individual areas do not know anything about the practice of contraception. Consequently, they cannot correctly practice contraception, leading to large numbers of unplanned pregnancies and abortions. Consequently, widespread propaganda education in multiple ways should be conducted among the many couples of childbearing age so that everyone knows the theory and function of reproduction, everyone knows the methods of using contraceptive medicines and devices and everyone knows the benefits of practicing contraception to the state, the people and oneself. On this foundation, further concrete guidance should be given on a priority basis in terms of people and materials and face-to-face education should be conducted. Particularly for those whose use of IUD's has failed many times, a record of their names should be compiled, special persons should be assigned to manage them, responsibilities should be

established and assistance and guidance should be provided on a priority basis, so that the work is carried out actually with the people involved. The fourth is the timely issuance and supply of contraceptive medicines and devices. Contraceptive medicines and devices are the materialistic safeguard in properly carrying out the work of contraceptive practice. However, for certain reasons, the channels are not sufficiently opened up and the phenomenon of untimely supply of medicines and devices still exists. Because of this lack of supply on a timely basis, some women of childbearing age could only discontinue their usage, resulting in pregnancies and abortions. Consequently, the issuance and supply of medicines and devices should be timely, rapid, without interruption and with some reserve time allowed. Otherwise, losses in the work will result.

In summary, the proper carrying out of the work of contraceptive practice, persisting with prevention as the principal measure, is an important problem facing us that awaits urgent solution. However, this is not a task that can be done properly by any department. It requires the joint effort by hygiene, planned parenthood, hospital, business and women's federation departments. Thus, the involved departments must strengthen liaison work, jointly take hold of the problem, and firmly and properly implement birth control measures in order to improve the efficiency of contraceptive practices, guarantee the realization of population plans, and provide a contribution to the construction of socialist spiritual and material civilization.

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EAST REGION

PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK IN JINAN DISCUSSED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 5, 25 Oct 82
p 16-17, 29

[Article by Zhang Xinxia [1728 1800 0204]: "Planned Parenthood Work and Composition of Population Ages; Further Changes Brought About by Planned Parenthood Work in Jinan Municipality, Shandong Province"]

[Text] Jinan Municipality of Shandong Province is a medium-sized city. Its urban population at the end of 1981 was more than 1.28 million (including nearby suburbs but excluding counties under its control; (same below). After liberation, the population of Jinan increased very rapidly. The natural growth rate showed a straight-line increase. In 1963, the increase was 36.43 percent. The implementation of planned parenthood was begun in 1963 and the population growth rate gradually decreased after 1964. The rate showed an increase during the cultural revolution. After 1976, it has remained stable at approximately 5 percent. During the 15 years before 1964, the average annual natural population growth rate was more than 25 percent, higher than the average for the nation. During the 17 years after 1964, the annual average rate was below 10 percent. The decrease of population growth rate not only has an important economic significance in reducing consumption and increasing accumulation but also has brought about a definite influence toward a rational composition of population ages and on education, occupation, family composition, standard of living and the lifespan of the population, all of which are developing gradually toward direction beneficial to the construction of the four modernizations.

Ratio of Youths and Young People Decreases and School Enrollment Decreases, Which Are Beneficial to the Development of Educational Endeavors

The most sensitive reflection of the increase and decrease of population birth rate is the increase or decrease in the ratio of the young in the population and the movement of the median population age. In 1950, the population of 17 years old and below in Jinan Municipality was 34.4 percent of the total population and the population median age was 26.8 years. Thereafter the changes in the ratio of those 17 years or younger in the population were as follows: 40.24 percent in 1953, 42.21 percent in 1957 and 46.16 percent in 1963 when it reached its highest point. The changes in the median age were 23.12 years old in 1953, 22.4 years old in 1957 and 20.77 years old in 1963 when it reached

its lowest point. Since then, with the development of planned parenthood work, the population growth rate has decreased and further changes in the composition of population ages have occurred. The ratio of population of 17 years old and younger has decreased to 46.02 percent in 1965, 40.65 percent in 1970, 35.22 percent in 1975 and 28.8 percent in 1980. The median age has gradually moved upward to 20.91 years old in 1965, 22.87 years old in 1970, 25.33 years old in 1975 and 26.89 years old in 1980. The forecast is that ratio of population of 17 years old and younger can decrease to below 26 percent and the median population age can rise to above 28 years. Currently, the ratio of population of 17 years old and younger in the entire country is above 38 percent and in Shandong Province above 36 percent. The median population age for the country is approximately 21 years and for Shandong Province about 23 years. The composition of population ages of both the country and Shandong Province is relatively youthful. In comparison, the composition of population ages in Jinan is more rational.

The influence of changes in the number of youths and young people on educational endeavors is very great. Changes have occurred continuously in the number of admissions to primary and middle schools and in the enrollment in these schools. In 1950, the enrollment in primary schools in Jinan Municipality (excluding the suburbs) was over 48,000. In 1955, it was more than 72,000. After that, children born after Liberation began to enter primary schools and enrollment increased rapidly to over 90,000 in 1957, over 130,000 in 1960 and over 193,000 in 1965. When school-age children increased too rapidly, the development of educational endeavors cannot satisfy the demand and 30 percent of the primary schools had to adopt the two-session system. When children born after the implementation of planned parenthood began to enter primary schools, enrollment began to decrease. In 1971, urban enrollment in primary schools went down to over 115,000 and the two-session system was eliminated. The enrollment was down to over 93,000 in 1975 and further to over 70,000 in 1977 and the tense situation in the primary schools was basically eliminated. Prior to 1956, most students in middle schools were born before Liberation. In 1965, enrollment in middle schools in Jinan Municipality was over 50,000. With the admission of children born after Liberation, enrollment increased to nearly 120,000. Despite the doubling of the number of middle schools, they still could not meet the needs of new students. Thus, extra hats had to be added to the primary schools (the establishment of junior high classes in primary schools) and classes had to be expanded (from 50 in each class to more than 75 in each class) to meet the urgent need. When children born after planned parenthood entered the middle schools, the enrollment in these schools also began to decrease. By 1976, it was down to over 90,000 and the extra hats in primary schools and other measures not beneficial to improving teaching quality were eliminated. By 1980, enrollment went down further to over 70,000 and the tense situation in middle schools was also basically eliminated. At present, kindergarten classes have been established in 73 of the primary schools in Jinan Municipality and vocational classes have been added in 11 of the middle schools. According to estimates, enrollment in Jinan's primary and middle schools can drop to around 50,000 [each] after 1985. At that time, more kindergarten classes can be established in primary schools and more middle schools can be changed to vocational schools or specialized intermediate schools. This will be extremely beneficial to improving the educational and teaching qualities for young children and to the training of personnel for the construction of the four modernizations.

New Labor Force Gradually Decreases and Index of Support Decreases Beneficial to Improving People's Standard of Living

The ratio of the working-age population is a key problem in the composition of population ages. If the working-age population is too small and the labor force is inadequate, it will affect the development of production. If the working-age population is too large and there is a surplus of labor force, it will also bring pressure on the state and the society. In the initial period of Liberation of 1950, the working-age population in Jinan Municipality accounted for 59.27 percent of its total population and the index of support was 0.69 (excluding person providing support; (same below) [index of support refers to the number of persons supported by each working or working-age person]. Following the acceleration of population increase, the ratio of young children increased and the ratio of working-age population correspondingly decreased. The ratio of working-age population was 54.98 percent in 1953, 54.16 percent in 1957, 48.82 percent in 1963, and 48.84 percent in 1965. This was followed by an increase of the index of support from 0.82 in 1953 to 0.85 in 1957, 1.05 in 1963 and 1965, reaching its highest point. After 1965, because of the implementation of planned parenthood, work, these ratio relationships changed in the opposite direction. The ratio of working-age population was 53.65 percent in 1970, 58.39 percent in 1975 and 64.41 percent in 1980. Changes in the index of support also followed, from 0.86 in 1970 to 0.71 in 1975 and 0.55 in 1980. According to estimates, by 1985 the ratio of working-age population in Jinan can increase to above 68 percent and its index of support can drop to 0.5.

Of course, the increase of the ratio of working-age population means an increase of labor force which brings with it the difficulty of arranging employment. However, this difficulty is still the result of planned parenthood not being carried out in the past. This is because those who have entered the working age up to now were born prior to the implementation of planned parenthood (prior to 1964). In the 15-year period from 1949 to 1963, more than 414,000 people were born in Jinan Municipality. Computed on the basis of a person being employed when he reaches 17 years of age, these people should be employed between 1966 and 1980. However, actual recruitment in Jinan from 1966 to 1980 totaled more than 307,000 people (including the expanded recruitment in 1978, 1979 and 1980). This was more than 100,000 fewer than the above-mentioned figure of people born. Obviously, the increase of population during those 15 years was too rapid, greatly exceeding the labor force needed by the city. The situation after the implementation of planned parenthood has been entirely different. In the 15-year period from 1964 to 1978, more than 260,000 people were born in Jinan. Again computed on the basis of employment after reaching 17 years of age, these people should be employed from 1981 to 1995. Although it is still difficult to determine the recruitment figures of Jinan during these 15 years, there will not be any young men awaiting employment if we assume the same recruitment figure of around 300,000 from 1966 to 1980. During the earlier 15-year period, the average annual increase of new labor force was over 27,000 people. In the latter 15-year period, it would be over 17,000 people, a decrease of 37 percent. Currently, around 15,000 people are born each year among the urban population in Jinan Municipality. Consequently, it can be forecast that from now on the burden of arranging employment for the urban population of Jinan will gradually become lighter.

The decrease of the index of support and the continuous improvement of living conditions are shown more clearly in every family. In 1965, each household in Jinan had an average of 4.8 persons. This dropped to 3.8 persons in 1980. In 1965, the average monthly wage of each staff and workers was 57.2 yuan. Assuming an average of 2 persons working in each family, the total monthly income was 114.4 yuan, an average of 23.8 yuan for the living expenses of each person each month. In 1980, the average monthly wage for each staff and worker was 65.4 yuan. Again using an average of 2 persons working in each family, the monthly income of each family 130.8 yuan and the average monthly living expenses would be 34.4 yuan, an improvement of 40 percent over 1965. Even if the average wage had not increased, the average monthly living expenses of each person would still have increased 25 percent because of the reduction of family size.

Ratio of Old Persons Increases Slowly, Death Rate of Population Decreases and Average Lifespan Increases

In 1950, persons of over 60 years in age in Jinan accounted for 6.35 percent of the total population. Following the rapid increase of infants and young children, the ratio of old persons decreased correspondingly. The ratio was 4.78 percent in 1953, 4.63 percent in 1957 and 4.46 percent in 1963. After the implementation of planned parenthood, the rate of increase of infants and young children slowed down. And with the decrease of the population death rate and increase of average lifespan, the ratio of old persons increased to 5.14 percent in 1965, 5.7 percent in 1970, 6.39 percent in 1975 and 6.79 percent in 1980. The forecast is that this ratio will reach above 7 percent in 1985. Prior to Liberation, the average lifespan of a person in Jinan was around 40 years. In 1977, it was over 70 years (72.77 years for women and 70.79 years for men).

With the increase of old persons, the phenomenon of "aging" of the population will appear. Estimated on the basis that each couple will produce only 1 child, the ratio of persons over 60 years old in Jinan will be over 12 percent in 20 years, or at the beginning of the next century, and over 15 percent in 30 years. However, this is not a cause for concern. First, by that time, the labor force will still be ample. And although the number of old persons will increase notably, the number of young children will decrease greatly. The two will cancel each other out and the index of support will not increase greatly. Secondly, the advocacy that each couple has only 1 child is not a permanent one. At an appropriate time in the future, consideration may be given to the establishment of a new birth plan to prevent the further "aging" of the population.

The above-described changing trend of the composition of population ages in Jinan Municipality also exists to varying degrees in the entire province and in the country, namely developing toward a direction beneficial to the construction of the four modernizations. This is exhibited more and more notably in many areas because of the result of planned parenthood work. As long as we persist with the party's population policy and planned parenthood plan and widely advocate only one child for each couple, the strategic task of population control will definitely be successfully completed.

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, CENSUS

Shanghai RENKOU YANJIU LUNWENJI [COLLECTION OF PAPERS ON POPULATION RESEARCH]
in Chinese Vol 2, Mar 83 pp 90-96

[Article by Gui Shixun [2710 0013 0534]: "Shanghai Population Characteristics and Population Census in the Eighties"]

[Text] The third population census in our country will soon begin. This census will have altogether 19 projects. Based on the total population and total households in the Shanghai Municipality in 1980, single data obtained from the census will exceed 200 million items and there could be as many as over 100 special items and crisscross groupings of data after processing by electronic computers. What are exactly the uses for all these accurate census materials? I would like to make some exploration of this question combined with the several special characteristics of the Shanghai population in the 1980's.

I. Several Major Characteristics of the Population in Our Municipality in the 1980's

During the more than 30 years since Liberation, the peak of births (based on births exceeding 200,000 each year) appeared once in Shanghai, namely from 1951 to 1964. During this peak, births exceeded 300,000 in 9 of the years. On the other hand, the peak of births in the entire country appeared twice (based on births exceeding 20 million each year). The first time was from 1954 to 1957 when births slightly exceeded 20 million each year. The second time was from 1962 to 1975, during which the births exceeded 25 million in about 11 of the years. Because the peak of births in Shanghai appeared and disappeared 11 years earlier than the second peak in the country and also because of the effects of the three large population movements into the municipal region and three large movements out of the region, population changes in Shanghai in the 1980's will have the following major characteristics in addition to the appearance of peaks from mechanical population increases:

1. Marriage and Reproduction Peaks Are Now Appearing and Will Extend to the End of the 1980's

At the end of 1979, the ratio of population in Shanghai between 16 and 30 years old was about 9 percent higher than that in the country. The ratio for 15 years old and younger was about 20 percent lower than that in the country.

Under the conditions of vigorous promotion of late marriage and of only one child for each couple, the normal rate rises in marriages and births began in the middle of the 1970's and are currently at their peak. They will gradually decline at the end of the 1980's and in early 1990's. On the other hand, the normal rate rises in marriages and births in the country will begin in the middle of the 1980's and extend to the end of the 1990's.

2. The Working-Age Population in the Municipal Region Will Change From a Net Increase to a Net Decrease

In 1980, somewhat more than 130,000 persons reached their working age (based on the age of 18 years) in the Shanghai municipal region and somewhat more than 70,000 persons reached their retirement age (based on the age of 60 years for men and 55 for women), with a net increase of working-age persons of nearly 60,000. If we discount the effect of mechanical population changes, persons reaching their working age each year in the municipal region will remain below 60,000 in the period from 1984 to 1998. In some years, it will even be below 40,000. Beginning in 1983, the condition of a net decrease of working-age persons will appear each year in the municipal region. The net decrease in 1985 will be roughly close to 40,000 and it will be roughly near the 50,000 figure in 1990. On the other hand, it will be the early 1990's before people reaching working age each year in the country gradually decrease to below 20 million.

3. Middle School Age Population in the Municipal Region Will Gradually Decline to the "Bottom of the Valley"

In 1980, the number of junior high school age persons (13 to 15 years old) was about 160,000 and the number of senior high school age persons (16 to 18 years old) was about 350,000, a total of 510,000 for the two groups. If the effect of mechanical population changes are discounted, the number of middle school age persons in the municipal region will be about 290,000 in 1985 and will decrease to about 250,000 in 1990, 49 percent of the 1980 figure. Beginning in 1991, the number will begin to rise. On the other hand, it will be the end of the 1980's before a relatively large-scale decline in the number of middle school age persons begins in the country and it will be the end of the 1990's before this decline approaches the "bottom of the valley."

4. The Ratio of Old Persons and Population Death Rate Will Gradually Rise

In 1980, persons of over 64 years of age accounted for about 7.2 percent of the total population in Shanghai Municipality and those who had reached or exceeded the retirement age (based on 60 years old for men and 55 for women) accounted for about 15 percent of the total population. Projected according to the plan that beginning in 1980 the average reproduction of each couple will be maintained at 1.2 offspring, by 1990 persons of over 64 years of age will account for about 10 percent of the population in the entire municipality and normally retired old persons will account for about 19 percent of the total population. This means that after the 1990's the trend of population aging will appear in Shanghai. On the other hand, the same trend will not appear in the country. Predicting on the basis that the population lifespan will

not change or even show a slight increase, the increase in the ratio of old persons will certainly result in a corresponding increase in the population death rate. The population death rate in the Shanghai municipal region was about 0.7 percent in 1980 and this will gradually increase to about 1 percent in 1990.

II. Effects of These Characteristics on Economic and Social Developments

Whether a person is a consumer or becomes a worker at a certain age, he has an intricate relationship with the economic and social livelihood. The appearance of the above-described characteristics in our municipality in the 1980's will, directly or indirectly, bring about various effects on economic and social developments.

First, marriage peaks and reproduction peaks followed by an increase of total population in the municipality will require an increase of supply of various agricultural and subsidiary products as well as daily consumer goods. Even under the condition that basically all couples have only a single offspring, the rise in the number of children will bring with it greater demands for such consumer goods as children's food, clothes, shoes and socks, toys and reading materials, both in quantity and in quality. At the same time, reproduction peaks will further sharpen the contradiction which has already appeared that available obstetrics and pediatrics departments and child-care facilities are not adequate to meet demands. This will require proper solution by the adoption of various measures in the 1980's.

Second, marriage peaks will greatly increase the demand for married housing. According to the statistics, during the 1973 to 1979 period, an average of about 3,000 couples applied for married housing for every 10,000 couples who registered for marriage in Shanghai. Under the present condition when the population death rate is relatively low, a large-scale increase of marriages will result in a corresponding increase in housing demand. In terms of the difference between the number of persons getting married each year in the municipal region and the number of deaths each year in the region, there will be a gradual change from an average net increase of somewhat more than 100,000 persons in the 1980's to a net decrease of somewhat more than 30,000 by the end of the century. It is, therefore, specially essential that we adopt extraordinary measures in the 1980's to increase investments in housing construction and other subsidiary engineering construction, open up housing construction avenues and vigorously develop the construction materials industries and construction personnel army. On the policy of housing distribution, the 1980's should be devoted primarily to solving the problems of households in difficulty and by the middle 1990's, the policy should turn gradually to improvement as the primary goal.

Third, the change of working-age population in the municipal region from a net increase to a net decrease will lead to a relatively large-scale reduction each year of the total supply of labor force. With continued vigorous development of production and under the prerequisite of opening up employment avenues, the problem of employment of young men awaiting assignment in the Shanghai municipal region can be fundamentally solved within a few years. The decrease

of labor' productivity in the municipal industrial enterprises as a result of surplus labor assignments will also gradually become less of a factor. By the middle 1980's, the planning and labor departments will also be able to turn more of their energy from solving the employment problem of young men awaiting assignment in these few years, to studying on a priority basis more rational arrangements for various kinds of working-age population in terms of occupations and professional trades.

Fourth, a relatively large-scale decrease of middle school age persons will correspondingly reduce the requirement for middle school teachers, dormitories and facilities. The situation that middle school students will begin to rise again in the early 1990's requires the educational departments to treasure and use the current opportunity in the 1980's to plan and organize further professional training of some middle school teachers and to shoulder some of the difficulties in the development of spare-time education for staff and workers in terms of the need for teachers, dormitories and facilities. By the early 1990's when the task of makeup middle school cultural training for staff and workers is greatly reduced and middle school enrollment increases gradually, the departments can then reverse their attention to gradually expand the size of intermediate education.

In addition, increases in the ratio and number of old persons will cause the various problems related to old persons in the municipality to become more acute. They include the organization of recently retired persons to participate in social services work, the establishment of social and medical facilities for their livelihood and health, greater production and supply of daily consumer goods for old persons and nutritious and healthful products to extend their lifespan, development of cultural activity facilities needed by old persons and proper arrangements for their support and care. The involved departments should make early planning to take care of these problems.

III. Population Census Is Beneficial To Gaining Accurate Understanding of Population Characteristics

Understanding the characteristics of the Shanghai population in the 1980's has great significance in studying and correctly establishing the economic and social development strategies for the municipality during this period, in establishing the "Sixth and Seventh 5-year Plans in a better way, and in rationally adjusting the natural and mechanical changes of its population. However, our present understanding of the above-described characteristics could only be in a relatively sketchy manner. In some areas, it could only be considered as an estimate. What are the reasons for this? The primary one is the lack of overall and accurate population data. Many of the forecasts were derived from basic data on population by sex and age for the end of 1980 and on population deaths by sex and age during 1980 collected by involved departments for a few prefectures and counties. Although these data are very valuable, they have their own individual characteristics and, when used to project the composition of sex and age and the composition of deaths by sex and age for the entire population of the municipality, some discrepancies are bound

to exist. Also, some of the forecasts were derived from basic data from some sample investigations and investigations of typical situations which were related to population conditions of Shanghai prior to 1980. Since population movements into and out of the municipality in the last 2 plus years have both been relatively large and also since marriages and births have reversed the down trend and risen by leaps, the investigative data employed appeared outdated and the results derived therefrom would also have relatively large discrepancies.

In the recent forecast of natural population growth for the "Sixth 5-Year Plan period in the Shanghai municipal region and suburban counties jointly by the Population Research Office of the Huadong Normal College and involved municipal departments, a very major difficulty encountered was how to determine scientifically the ratio of different ages of women of childbearing ages who may marry each year to the total number of women in each of these categories (namely, the standard marriage rate). If this marriage model were more accurate, we would be able to use future surviving women of childbearing age in each age group to compute the number of these women getting married in any one year. We could then use the general distribution of time of first birth after marriage to forecast the number of first-born children each year. Finally, we could project the total number of children born each year according to the current and realistic changing trend in the first-born rate. However, based on the materials collected during our earlier investigation for the period of January to November 1981 on the marriage rates of different ages of women of childbearing age, there are very large differences among the various regions of the municipality and among various communes and towns in nearby and more distant suburbs. Using women of 20 years old as an example, the rate was 0.8 percent in one region and 1.2 percent in another. The rate in one commune was 2.6 percent and 12.6 percent in another.... Thus, it was extremely difficult to determine with relative accuracy the marriage rates of 20-year old women in 1981 in the municipal regions and suburban counties and the forecasting errors could also be relatively large. In addition to items such as sex and age, the present population census will also specially list such items as the marriage information of women of childbearing age by age, information on births in 1981 and the number of deaths in the household in 1981 (including the sex of the deceased and the age at time of death). This will facilitate the compilation of many overall and accurate data for the Shanghai municipal regions and suburban counties on population by sex and age, population death rate by sex and age, marriage status of women of childbearing age by age, and the reproduction rate of women of childbearing age by age. In this manner, we can compute the standard marriage rate and the reproduction rate of different ages of women of childbearing age and separately forecast, for the municipal regions and suburban counties, the yearly population births, birth rates and changing trends for the 1980's and even for a longer period of time. With further supplementation and correction, we can then arrive at relatively accurate forecasts. Regarding the changing trends of middle school age population, working-age population and old population of the Shanghai municipal regions, suburban counties and towns, and communes in the 1980's, they can be more easily computed and forecast accurately once we have the above-described population census data.

It is worth pointing out that the present population census also has included information on unemployed population and the professional trade and occupations of the employed population. The classifications are extremely detailed. The professional trades in the country are divided into 15 major categories, 62 intermediate categories, and 222 small categories. The occupations in the country are divided into 8 major categories, 64 intermediate categories, and 301 small categories. The recording and numbering of the census items are relatively complex and are subject to easy errors. However, they are very important. They will allow us to accurately determine the number of persons awaiting work assignments for whom arrangements need to be made in the Shanghai Municipality as well as in the various regions, cities and towns and counties and the professional trade and occupational structures of the employed population. Through crisscross grouping by electronic computers of the employed population, in terms of their professional trade and occupational structures, sex, age, cultural level and nationality, it will facilitate an even deeper understanding of the professional trade and occupational distribution of males, females, various ages, various cultural levels and various nationalities. It will facilitate the study of even better ways to accomplish the policy of economic readjustment for the municipality in the 1980's. It will allow the selection and establishment of the best professional trade structure and occupational structure and the rational distribution, utilization and training of the labor force. On the foundation of basically solving the employment problem of young men awaiting assignments, the labor force of the entire municipality will be rationally distributed to the various departments as much as possible in order for the socialist economy to be developed according to plan, according to proportion, and with high benefits and for it to satisfy the material and cultural living needs of the people.

In summary, the third national population census is a large-scale investigation of the national condition. For Shanghai, it is an important work to find out the condition and strength of the municipality and to accurately understand its population characteristics in the 1980's. We should fully pay attention to it, make a concerted effort, and complete this task with high standards and strict requirements.

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CSO: 4005/136

SOUTHWEST REGION

ZHUGE LIANG'S ADMINISTRATION OF SICHUAN

HK010815 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Zhang Yide [1728 5030 1795]: "Enlightenment Gained From How Zhuge Liang Administered Sichuan"]

[Text] In the temple dedicated to the Count of Wu (Zhuge Liang) in Chengdu, there is a famous antithetical couplet by Zhao Fan of the Qing dynasty: "If one can make a psychological attack, rebellion is sure to disappear of itself, from time immemorial people know soldiers are not bellicose; If one does not judge the hour, or mistakes appear in leniency and strictness, the subsequent administration of Sichuan will need deep thought." The first part of the couplet is on the art of war, and we may leave the matter open for the time being. The second part of the couplet has properly summed up Zhuge Liang's experience in administering Sichuan, and explained that the key to administering Sichuan was in "judging the hour." What is called "judging the hour" means proceeding from actual local conditions at that time, and adopting appropriate policies. This can still be used for our enlightenment today.

According to historical records, when Zhuge Liang first entered Sichuan, he enforced stern law and severe punishment. Fa Zheng did not altogether approve, and he said to him: When the first emperor of Han took control of the country, he merely made a few simple rules to be observed, and the people of Qin knew virtue. Now you have just come to Sichuan, and instead of granting favors to console the people, you have enforced stern law and severe punishment, and this is inappropriate. He therefore suggested to Zhuge Liang to suspend the enforcement of stern law and lift bans, and instead use the method of consoling the people. Zhuge Liang said to Fa Zheng: You know only one side but not the other. When the former Qin dynasty practiced severe punishment and harsh law, the people were resentful and rose in rebellion, and the kingdom collapsed. In light of this situation, the first emperor of Han abolished the harsh law of Qin and made a few simple rules, and as a result, achieved success. However, the present situation in Sichuan is different. Liu Zhang was dull and weak, and together with his father, Liu Yan, ruled Sichuan for many years. "Culture and law were controlled and in compliance with each other, justice and politics were not upheld, and authority and punishment were not solemnly enforced. The people of Sichuan monopolized power and did what they pleased,

and the principle of the sovereign and officials slowly declined. Those in favor were given positions, and those in the highest positions were humbled. Obedient people were bestowed favors, and those out of favor were treated rudely. These are the actual reasons giving rise to malpractice." In the face of this kind of situation, we should adopt a policy different from that of the first emperor of Han. Zhuge Liang said: "In my present use of law to establish authority, people will know my magnanimity when the law is put into effect, and in restricting the conferring of titles, people will know the honor of the title conferred. If magnanimity and honor are combined, there will be restraint from top to bottom. This is how a country should be best administered." ("Zhuge Liang's Letter in Reply to Fa Zheng") Zhuge Liang was always prudent in his life, and his use of stern law and severe punishment in administration of Sichuan was naturally not an impetuous act, but an appropriate measure adopted as a result of careful consideration after judging the hour and seizing the situation. The result of this was very notable. Chen Shou of the western Jin Dynasty said of Zhuge Liang: "He was strict in passing sentences and reforming people and rewards and punishments were meted out without fail. All the wrongdoers and bad people were punished and all the good people and good deeds were commended without exception. Consequently, the officials tolerated no evil, the people made efforts to improve themselves, honesty prevailed throughout society, and the strong never bullied the weak. All this was brought about by the fine social customs." ("Memorial on Presenting the Collected Works of Zhuge Liang to the Throne") In addition, he said of Zhuge Liang: "He spoke frankly and sincerely....the people inside the state feared his power and prestige, yet they loved him. Although punishment and administration were strict, nobody complained of them because they were impartially and rationally carried out with the discernible purpose of persuading people to turn over a new leaf." ("History of the Three Kingdoms," "Biography of Zhuge Liang") Chen Shou surrendered to the Jin dynasty after the collapse of the kingdom of Shu. Zhuge Liang had once punished Chen's father by shaving off all his hair. Thus, he could not have over-praised Zhuge Liang.

The principal enlightenment we gain from Zhuge Liang's experience in administering Sichuan is that one should be good at "judging the hour and the situation." Zhuge Liang and Liu Bang differed in their ways of doing things in that Zhuge Liang enforced stern law and punishment after entering Sichuan, whereas Liu Bang merely made a few simple rules to be observed after his occupation of central China. However, both of them had suited the remedies to the cases on the basis of the actual circumstances at that time and in that place, and the courses of action they had taken were the results of their being good at judging the hour and the situation. Thus, in deciding what principles were to be adopted, analysis of the actual circumstances is absolutely indispensable and we must not "impose uniformity on all things." Only by following Comrade Mao Zedong's saying that we should "determine our working policies according to actual conditions" ("Speech at a Conference of Cadres in the Shansi-Suiyuan Liberated Area") can we effectively solve problems. At present, we are cracking down on criminal offenses in a stern and speedy manner and making improvements in social order, and we should pay special attention to this point.

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN'S YANG XIZONG STRESSES NATIONALITY WORK

HK281351 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] At the provincial nationality work conference which concluded on 27 November, Comrade Yang Xizong, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor, emphatically said: The building of four modernizations in Sichuan cannot be carried out without the minority nationality areas and the minority nationality areas have a pressing need of the four modernizations. In the modernization program of Sichuan Province, minority nationality areas have a very important strategic position.

The 7-day provincial nationality work conference successfully concluded yesterday afternoon in Chengdu. The current nationality work conference is the largest of its kind held in our province since liberation. Feng Yuanwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the Nationality Work Commission of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the conference.

Comrade Yang Xizong delivered a summary report to the conference on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government. Concerning the strategic position of nationality work, he said: Sichuan is a province with many nationalities. Minority nationality areas cover a vast territory, which is the important base of animal husbandry and forestry of the whole province. The political and economic situation of the minority nationality areas in recent years is favorable in general. Due to a weak basis and poor natural conditions in some places, the current work of nationality areas in our province still lags far behind the inland provinces. Provided we resolutely implement the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee and give full play to the superiority of forestry, animal husbandry, water resources, mineral resources, and medicinal materials in our province, there will be bright prospects for our nationality areas whether we judge from the immediate or long-term point of view.

Comrade Yang Xizong further pointed out: The focal point of nationality work is to develop nationality economy. Economic work is the basis of nationality work. Concerning this problem, he put forward the guiding ideology of economic work for the nationality areas of our province:

1) Persist in the principle of combining self-reliance with state assistance;

2) further relax policies and enliven economy; and 3) continue to implement the principle of all-round development with stress on forestry and animal husbandry as set forth by the provincial CPC committee.

Comrade Yang Xizong also stated the views of the provincial authority concerning the development of commodity production; achieving better economic results in agriculture; accelerating the development of forestry, animal husbandry, industry, communications, and energy resources; financial management; improving the living conditions of the masses of minority nationalities; and so on.

With regard to the matter of strengthening party leadership over nationality work, Comrade Yang Xizong said: At present, our nationality areas need a strong contingent of cadres to carry out the correct principles and policies of the party. We must first pay attention to the work of party rectification and the elimination of spiritual pollution. In the building of cadre ranks, party committees at all levels of the nationality areas must place unity above everything else.

Finally, Comrade Yang Xizong called on the various departments of the provincial organs to place the nationality work on the top order of the day, go to conduct investigations in the nationality areas, and help them solve practical problems.

The conference conscientiously studied the important instructions made by Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, and other leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee during their inspection tour of the northwest and examined the work of nationality areas in our province since the conference of the three autonomous prefectures held in 1980.

Present at the conference were leading comrades of the party and government Yang Wanxuan, (Xu Chuan), An Faxiao, Zhaxi Zeren, Gu Jinchu, Luo Tongda, (Li Peizhen), and others. Comrade (Tian Bao) was also present.

CSO: 4005/214

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN PROVINCIAL CPPCC MEETING CLOSES 30 NOVEMBER

HK011447 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the third enlarged meeting of the fifth provincial CPPCC standing committee closed yesterday, [30 November]. The meeting lasted 7 days. Yang Chao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, (Zhou Yi), (Pan Dakui), Xu Chonglin, and (Luo Xiyu), vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting respectively. Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the national CPPCC, who is currently in Chengdu, attended the meeting and delivered a speech on CPPCC work in the new period.

The meeting listened to and discussed speeches delivered by Yang Rudai, secretary of provincial CPC committee, on the spirit of the second plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and of the second enlarged meeting of the fourth provincial CPC committee. The meeting also listened to and discussed the relayed report of (Zhou Yi), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, on the spirit of the second standing committee meeting of the Sixth National CPPCC and of the fourth work conference on historical accounts of past events; and the report of Li Peizhen, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC and head of the provincial CPC committee's united front department, on implementing units front policies in the province. The meeting also approved the member list of the provincial CPPCC's motions committee and adopted a resolution on changing the name of the provincial CPPCC's liaison committee to the work team for reunification of the motherland. In conclusion, Yang Chao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC, spoke at the meeting on how to create a new situation in the province's CPPCC work.

CSO: 4005/214

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN MAYOR LI RUIHUA PROMOTES REFORM

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese, 12 Jun 83, p 3

[Report on an interview with the mayor of Tianjin City and delegate to the Sixth National People's Congress, Li Ruihuan [2621 3843 3883], by reporter Chen Min [7115 2404]: "Firmly Carry Out Ceaseless Reforms"]

[Text] In order to suit the requirements in developing economic construction, the pace of reforming the economic system must be speeded up. This is an important subject facing us today. In the past, reforms carried out in the rural areas have proven very successful. Therefore, how can similar reforms be achieved in the cities? Also, how should we look at some of the new problems and situations that have emerged in the process of reforming the cities? On the night the Sixth National People's Congress opened, this reporter visited Comrade Li Ruihuan, delegate to the NPC, to hear what this mayor of one of China's largest cities, Tianjin, had to say.

Not long ago, Comrade Li Ruihuan led a delegation from Tianjin to Sweden and signed 27 contracts and agreements with Swedish companies and factories there. He then returned in a hurry to attend the meeting of the NPC. On the question of urban reforms, he said: The policies for reform have already been made very clear by leading comrades of the Central Committee and in the government work report by Premier Zhao Ziyang. Questions concerning concrete measures and the special nature of each profession will have to be answered by future practices. There are still many things not yet fully understood in how to build socialism with a distinctive Chinese character. To understand this, we must explore and practice. But one thing is already obvious, that is, reforms must be carried out. In 1979, Tianjin launched a pilot project, although it involved only small-scale local reforms and changes, the emphasis was on expanding the autonomy of enterprises. Now it seems, changes have been realized in eight aspects:

1. In the past, enterprises "turned over all the money earned to higher authorities, begged for money when they wanted to spend it, and let the state take the loss." Enterprises did not care about economic results. Now enterprises have a relatively independent autonomy, and the enterprises as well as the workers care about economic results.

2. In the past, workers who worked more and did a better job were treated the same way as workers who worked less and did a poorer job. Now, by giving cash awards, by paying for piece work and by paying floating wages, hard work is rewarded and laziness is punished.

3. In the past, enterprises carried out plans regardless of whether products were sold. Now, the enterprises must be responsible to the users. They must change from closed-door production to studying users' needs and market changes and from a simple production type of enterprise to a "production-business-production" type.

4. In the past, when enterprises were called upon to strengthen their economic accounting, the results were poor. Now, all units and individual workers are conscientiously strengthening economic accounting, and the standard of accounting is now the highest in over 20 years.

5. In the past, enterprises always requested an increase in personnel, equipment and factory buildings. Now, they do not even lightly take what the higher authorities give them. Careful calculation and strict budgeting are done for each piece of equipment added. No factory is willing to pay the cost of fixed capital assets on idle equipment.

6. There is competition between enterprises, and more emphasis is placed on science and technology [S & T] and developing new products. Some enterprises spend money to hire consultants, buy scientific research achievements and take the initiative in cooperating with scientific research units and higher educational institutions. The status of S & T personnel has been elevated.

7. After breaking through many years of isolation, and after facing the world, trade between enterprises and foreign firms and technical exchange have increased, and numbers of enterprises with joint Chinese and foreign capital investment have been established.

8. In the past, enterprises were administered by the party. Supervision by the party was not separated from administration. What the party committee secretary said was the final word. Now, party supervision and administration are separated, and factory managers have real authority. The system of lifetime jobs for cadres has been abolished. Young and middle-aged cadres with knowledge and special skills have been promoted to leadership posts in the enterprises and the leadership has a new look.

These changes have been very clearly reflected in economic results. During the last 4 years, the profits turned in to the state by Tianjin City showed a 12.9 percent increase over the previous 4 years. Today, enterprises also retain a definite percentage of their profits. In the past, enterprises did not keep portions of their profits. Now, enterprises have money in their hands, thus they can renovate equipment and carryout technical reforms. Therefore, enterprises now have the capability to share many social burdens with the state in many aspects (such as arranging job opportunities for youth and housing for workers).

Although some progress in carrying out reforms has been made at present, it is only partial. To carry out overall reforms, there are still a series of problems that need to be solved. For example, how can we materialize the principle of taking planned economy as the key and market regulation as supplementary, how can we enliven the economy and guarantee that financial resources are centralized so that the state receives the bulk of the money, how can we coordinate the reforms in all sectors and carry them out synchronously, etc., these must all be solved conscientiously. Concerning the problem of centralization and decentralization, often the views of the upper echelon and the lower echelon are inconsistent. The upper echelon believes there is too much decentralization, the lower echelon believes there is too much centralization, but in actual situations, often that which should be flexible is not flexible enough and that which should be controlled is not. The three problems which must be solved by an overall reform of the economic system, as pointed out in the report by Premier Zhao Xiyang, fit the actual situation in Tianjin.

Comrade Li Ruihuan said, urban reforms are much more complicated than rural reforms. We cannot regard reforms as too simple. Neither can we take complexity as the reason for not carrying out reforms nor should we be afraid of censure and be afraid of carrying out reforms. Communist Party members should see the necessity and the urgency of reform. Reforms will usually meet a lot of resistance, and some resistance is brought on by ourselves. We have many comrades who are dissatisfied with what had been practiced for several decades but who are accustomed to it, and any reform will touch upon many people. In general, our attitude must be determined and we must not be hasty and careless. The principles set forth by the Tianjin City Committee are: to take small steps, to continue forward, not to digress and follow illegal ways, and to guarantee that reforms progress forward healthily and steadily.

This 49-year-old mayor was honored as a "young Luban" in the 1950s and distinguished himself in technical reforms. Today, he still has the same vitality he had in his youth. Li Ruihuan finally said, it is a great and profound revolution to reform the various shortcomings and faults of the original system so that productive relationships can better suit the development of productivity and open up a socialist road possessing a Chinese character. This cannot depend merely on individual wisdom. It must rely on the wisdom of the entire party and the people of the whole nation. To stand at the forefront of reform, we must have the courage to practice and explore as well as be skillful in learning and summarizing.

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NORTH REGION

CRITICISM NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH SIEGE

SK011356 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 83 p 4

[Article from Column "Practice Rectification Discussion" Entitled:
"Criticism and 'Siege'"]

[Text] Strictly and realistically conducting criticism is essential for implementing the party's policy on "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and for persisting in the four basic principles. However, some people are unwilling to accept criticism, though they have made various mistakes. Some people apparently feel unjustly attacked the moment they hear criticism. Therefore, they arbitrarily regard criticism as "siege."

In fact, as long as we keep mildly conscious and calm, it is not difficult to tell the difference between "criticism and siege." Criticism is a powerful weapon with which to solve the problems of people's ideological understanding. By conducting criticism, we can attain the purpose of having a clear understanding and curing the sickness in order to save the patient. On the new basis, the result of criticism may be a new level of unity. "To besiege" means "launching a mass offensive," brooks no self-defense, oppresses people with power, and is aimed at making things difficult for others. The result of a siege will certainly be the infliction of heavy losses on others, although not their destruction. It really has nothing in common with criticism.

The phenomenon of regarding the correct criticism as a "siege" is abnormal. This is because the people who are criticized lack the correct understanding of criticism, and do not have the modest spirit of "being glad to have their errors pointed out. Another reason is that, over the past few years, it was difficult to conduct normal criticism. So they fail to realize the benefits of criticism. Therefore, the moment they hear critical opinions, they have a sense of "not daring to touch a tiger's backside." They do not think over what mistakes they have made first; on the contrary, they resist criticism by turning the tables. The other reason is that some people in society have a confused sense that "sympathizing with the weak is a virtue." Whenever they hear the launching of criticism, they immediately judge it as a "siege" and further think that those under siege must grasp the truth and that the persons laying siege to others are hateful and detestable.

So they often do not think the matter out and are recklessly seized with a sudden impulse to join the ranks of attacking the persons who "lay siege to" others, to vigorously sympathize with and protect the persons who are criticized. In this way, it is the critics who are put under attack. This abnormal situation makes the critics, without rich experiences in the struggle, dare not to go to the battleground; makes some leading comrades act with an attitude of weakness and laxity toward the conduct of criticism; and keeps those who were criticized from knowing their mistakes allowing them to slide further and further down the wrong road. One may well say that it will entail untold troubles.

True, we have had the situation of "siege," and it is really disagreeable and deeply harmful. For example, in the new democratic revolutionary period, and owing to the influence of "leftist" mistakes, several people laid siege to others in the name of criticism and suffered bitter experiences in dealing merciless blows. During the 10-year domestic turmoil, the practice of criticism was banned and the practice of laying siege to others was in vogue. These things certainly remain fresh in the memory of the people. Summing up yesterday's experiences is a prerequisite to normally launching today's criticism.

It is obvious that we cannot give up the sharp weapon of criticism and self-criticism just because of our past lessons that "siege" replaces criticism. Nor can we be afraid of launching just and forceful criticism just because some people have a confused idea about the difference between "siege" and criticism. Marxist criticism persists in seeking truth from facts and scientific analysis, takes an attitude of making things good for others, and reasonably gives criticism and help. What do criticism and "siege" have in common? What unfairness does criticism have for those being criticized? We will never give up our chance to appropriately wage struggles against non-Marxist and anti-Marxist things. It is of no avail to take "siege" to resist Marxist criticism. Those comrades with real mistakes should calmly and conscientiously think about the criticism, earnestly accept the criticism of others, and bravely conduct self-criticism. Doing this will doubtlessly be well received by the party and the people.

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NORTH REGION

SHANXI HOLDS MEETING ON EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENTS

SK011247 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] At the emergency meeting on educational capital construction sponsored by the provincial educational department recently, Deputy Governor Zhang Weiqing stressed: In order to change the situation in which the funds for educational construction come to no use and are handed over to a higher authority every year, we should attend to educational capital construction as we attended to the key projects of economic construction.

This year, the provincial government invested over 40 million yuan in educational capital construction, up 55 percent over last year, setting a record. However, by the end of the third quarter, our province only fulfilled 33 percent of the total investment. In order to realize the benefit for all people of the province, the provincial educational department invited leading comrades of relevant departments and some prefectures and cities to hold an emergency discussion.

Deputy Governor Zhang Weiqing stressed: In order to treat education as a real strategic priority, we should attend to educational capital construction as we attended to the key projects of economic construction. Starting next year, we should have a rule of not letting the funds for educational construction come to no use and be handed over to a higher authority. Whoever causes waste and losses and fails to accomplish plans due to bureaucratic workstyle and improper management should be called into account. Some should be dismissed from their posts on the spot.

On the basis of unified understanding and unanimous consultation, all fronts should make up their minds to entirely fulfill investments in the last 2 months of this year. In order to make smooth progress in educational capital construction work in 1984, the provincial planning committee makes a decision to place higher educational projects on a list with a guarantee of accomplishment within a fixed time and to give consideration to the labor arrangement for the projects and the supply of materials.

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NORTH REGION

SHANXI REVERSES DISMISSAL VERDICTS OF COUNTIES

SK011249 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] On 31 October, the Shanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee sent a notification to the people's congress standing committees of Guangling and Jiexiu Counties offering correctional proposals and imposing criticism against their wrong verdict on appointing and dismissing principal leading government personnel by violating the law.

During their recent meetings, the Guangling and Jiexiu Counties people's congress standing committees once adopted a resolution on appointing or dismissing their country head or deputy heads. Such a resolution runs counter to the provisions of the "Organic Law for Local Congresses, Governments." The notification points out: The approval of resignation submitted by the original county head to the county people's congress standing committee meeting and the approval of appointing a new acting county head are in conformity with the provisions of the law. However, the approval of dismissing the original county head from his post is not in conformity with the provisions of the law. The approval of dismissing or appointing a specific county deputy head is in conformity with the provisions of the law. However, the approval of dismissing or appointing a number of county deputy heads or all county deputy heads is not in conformity with the provisions of the law.

The notification urges these counties, in line with the "Organic Law for Local Congresses, Governments" and the "resolution" adopted at the third meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee in regard to the electoral date of term-shifting congress deputies at county and township levels, to elect term-shifting deputies and to convene the first session of the new county people's congresses as soon as possible so as to formally elect or appoint the staff members of the county people's congress standing committees and the county people's governments, the president of county people's court and the chief procurator of county people's procuratorial office, and so that they are able to practically correct their existing wrong verdicts.

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NORTH REGION

TIANJIN HOLDS FORUM ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

SK120923 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Tianjin municipal forum on juvenile delinquency held 7-10 November suggested that all departments and units earnestly implement the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee and, taking the current excellent opportunity of dealing blows to criminal offenses, resolutely eliminate spiritual pollution, strengthen ideological and political work, put into effect various measures for tackling problems in a comprehensive manner, prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency, lead juvenile to the road of healthy growth, and facilitate fundamental turn for the better in public security and social conduct.

Li Ruihuan, secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor, and Xiao Yuan, standing committee member and propaganda department director of the municipal party committee, addressed the forum.

The forum made a thorough study of the causes for juvenile delinquency in line with the situation in juvenile delinquency. The participants unanimously held: The corrosive and pernicious influence of the feudal and bourgeois decadent and moribund ideas and the existence of the class struggle are the major causes for juvenile delinquency.

During the 10-year turmoil, in particular, the perverse acts of the counter-revolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and the gang of four seriously devastated culture and education, decayed social morality and social conduct, and enabled anarchism and ultra-individualism to spread unchecked, which resulted in the serious consequence of a sharp increase in juvenile delinquency. Over the past few years, numerous types of spiritual pollution in the theoretical, and literary and art circles and other ideological fronts have once again, through various channels, poisoned social conduct, decayed the people's thinking, and ruined the young people's Seoul. The spread of reactionary and obscene books and periodicals and pornographic audio and video tapes has directly induced and instigated young people to commit crimes. At the same time, the many weak links in our ideological and political work and in prevention of crimes have also been detrimental to youth delinquency.

In order to prevent and deal with juvenile delinquency, the forum suggested that efforts be concentrated on the following tasks at present:

1. Enhance understanding of the education of young people.
2. Truly put into effect the various measures for tackling problems in a comprehensive manner.
3. Formulate local rules and regulations concerning young people, and stipulate the social protection of young people, the criteria for their acts and the ways for comprehensive tackling of problems in the form of regulations so as to facilitate the education of young people.
4. Give more space for young people to carry out their activities, organize them to conduct healthy recreational and sports activities, and lead their vigorous energy to proper activities.
5. Strengthen party leadership over the work to tackle problems in a comprehensive manner and establish a system for it.
6. Intensify scientific research on young people and youth delinquency and enable research units to serve as good advisers to party and government leaders in making policies for preventing and dealing with juvenile delinquency.

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NORTH REGION

HEBEI GOVERNOR TALKS TO ZHANGJIAKOU LEADERS

HK290148 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] On 26 November, Governor Zhang Shuguang spoke to leading comrades of Zhangjiakou Prefecture and city and also to veteran cadres who have retired to the second line, introducing to them the political and economic situation in the province and the work outlines for next year. He encouraged new and old cadres to cooperate closely and promote work.

He said: This year Hebei reaped great bumper harvests of wheat and cotton. There has been a notable turn for the better in the province's financial revenue in the second half of this year. A good grasp has been got of reducing deficits and increasing surpluses in industry. Output value and economic results have improved in step. Next year we must support diversification and develop commodity production. We must bring prosperity to the small towns, increase the masses' income, and improve their living standards.

He stressed: The key to promoting diversification in Hebei lies in developing the processing industry. We must vigorously organize processing of food-stuff, fodder, and building materials. Multiple processing means multiple increase of value.

Governor Zhang Shuguang stressed when speaking on consolidating and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity in the province. We must bring into play the role of the veteran cadres and do well in promoting unity between the army and the localities. He hoped that the veteran cadres would lead forward the younger generation, and that the new cadres would respect and care for the old cadres, correct their ideological line, strengthen their viewpoint of the masses, and regularly go among the grass-roots and the masses, to bring closer the ties between party and masses.

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU'S LIU BING SPEAKS ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK181244 Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 83 pp 1-2

["Excerpts" of speech by Liu Bing [0491 0393] at the provincial forum on communist practice and communist ideology, education, and theory, entitled "Adhere to Communist Orientation, and Resist and Clear Away Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] This theoretical forum, which is convened under the guidance of the spirit of the second plenary session, is very opportune. At the forum, with the theme of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, all present have held enthusiastic discussions on the study of the new situation and new problems in association with the practical conditions. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, I wish to express my warm congratulations on the success of the forum. At the same time, I also take this opportunity to put forward several requirements and hopes for those comrades on the ideological and theoretical front.

Recently, at the second plenary session convened by the CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that spiritual pollution should not be practiced on the ideological front. This is a great problem which has a direct bearing on what banner we are holding and what road we are taking on the ideological front, and on the destiny and prospects of our party and our country. Every theoretical worker of the party should treat this problem seriously and conscientiously.

All of us know that communism is the banner of our party. Since its establishment, our party has regarded the communist system as its ultimate fighting goal, has persisted in guiding its action with the communist ideological system, and has conducted a long-term and uncompromising struggle against various types of erroneous and reactionary ideological trends. After the smashing of the "gang of four," and since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has reestablished the Marxist line, realized the transfer of focal points in the work of the party and the country, developed the construction of socialist modernization with economic construction as the key link, properly handled many important problems left over from history, systematically summed up the historical experience since the founding of the country, conducted the work of structural reform and readjustment of the leading groups at various levels, strengthened

the construction of socialist democracy and the legal system, unfolded the struggle of cracking down on serious economic criminal activities and other serious criminal activities as well as rectification of various kinds of acts harming the interests of the state and the people, and conducted education on restoring and promoting the fine tradition of our party as well as on socialism and communism. This work may be summarized into one point, that is, to adhere to the communist orientation, and push forward the cause of socialism and the practice of communism in our country. In the course of this intense work and struggle, the comrades on the ideological front of our province have made strenuous efforts and have made very great contributions. With regard to various aspects such as conducting discussions on the criteria of truth, summing up the historical experience since the founding of the country, probing into the question of socialism with Chinese characteristics, promoting the reform of socialist economy, politics, and culture, publicizing the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, and strengthening education on communism and patriotism, a great amount of beneficial work has been done and inspiring achievements have been accomplished. In the literary and art circles, a large batch of good work has been produced. Of this work, excellent examples are the dance drama "Rain of Flowers on the Silk Path," the stage play "The Xian Incident," and the Beijing Opera "The Pillar in the South." In particular, the dance drama "Rain of Flowers on the Silk Path," which is popular both at home and abroad, has been widely welcomed by audiences. The Wulanmuqi performing group of our province, which took part recently in the national exchange performances, was favorably received by the leading comrades of the central authorities as well as by the audience in the capital, and the group has won honor for the people of our province. All this should be fully affirmed by us.

However, we should also see clearly that the struggles on the ideological and theoretical front have never stopped regarding the struggle between right and wrong, the struggle between proletarian ideology and nonproletarian ideology, and the struggle between adhering to the four basic principles and opposing the four basic principles. Some people often disseminate ideas which generate a distrust of the party leadership and dissatisfaction of the socialist system in the name of emancipation of the mind and under the pretext of a controversy of an academic nature or of the implementation of the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. In particular, the ideological trends in terms of philosophy, literature and art, politics, and the society, as well as the rotten lifestyle of the bourgeoisie, have affected and contaminated the souls of a certain number of people through various channels and forms. The spiritual pollution of the bourgeoisie has been spreading to varying degrees. For example, some tapes, videotapes, books, and pictures, which are vulgar, reactionary, or pornographic, have found their way into our province from abroad in considerable quantities; and some vulgar and unhealthy songs and manuscripts have become popular or circulated among juveniles, thus seriously affecting their ideological mentality. In the literary and art circles, for another example, there are literary and art works with very unhealthy ideological trends. Some works propagate the "supremacy of love," some publicize nihilism and pessimism, and some wantonly practice pornographic

writing, thus causing a very bad influence. As for publishing departments, they have published some works which deviate from the four basic principles, and some periodicals tend to seek unconventional and unique themes, mix good content with bad elements, and praise and beautify the capitalist civilization, with the result that bad works have been quite popular, causing rather extensive "pollution." Besides, in the ideological and theoretical circles, some people have conducted very inappropriate initiation and propagation of the Western hankering for "the principle of existence," "humanitarianism," and "alienation" prevalent in the capitalist society. Some comrades are enthusiastic about talking of abstract humanitarianism, abstract human nature, and abstract value of human beings. They also treat the "alienation" of the socialist society as the main topic for current theoretical study and practice and regard criticism of socialism as "modern." Under the influence of the principle of existence, among a portion of young students, there appears the view of "bring benefit to oneself subjectively, and bringing benefit to others objectively," and the spirit of doing good for others without care for one's own benefits is no longer popular. This situation clearly indicates that the spiritual pollution in certain respects is quite serious.

Even though spiritual pollution displays itself in various forms, its essence is the dissemination of various kinds of decadent and moribund ideology of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes, and the dissemination of the sense of discontent with the socialist and communist cause and the leadership of the CPC. Therefore, it is diametrically in opposition to the ideological system and social system of communism, and is extremely detrimental to the socialist cause.

It should be pointed out that those who practice spiritual pollution are very few in number. However, we should never make light of the wrong words and acts of a small number of people and the danger and consequences of spiritual pollution. At present, it is worth noting that some of our comrades have been indifferent to the evil influence of spiritual pollution, underestimate or even negate the existence of the spiritual pollution of the bourgeoisie, slacken their ideological and political work, slacken their publicity and education of the communist ideology, and forget the fundamental goal of our ideological theory, literature, and art in serving the construction of the socialist civilization and the spiritual civilization. This is very dangerous. If we do not put a stop to the wrong things and let them spread unchecked, it will corrode the soul of the people and make them unable to distinguish between right and wrong, and it will cause a sense of pessimism and dissension among people and help to promote the rampancy of various forms of individualism and give impetus to the ideological trend of liberalism of the bourgeoisie, which doubts and negates socialism and the party leadership. From a long-term point of view, this problem has a direct bearing on what kind of new generation will succeed us and on the prospects and destiny of our party and our country. The leading cadres on the ideological front and every propaganda and theoretical worker of the party should understand the dangerous nature of spiritual pollution and the urgent nature of the opposition to spiritual pollution, and they should stand in the front line of struggle, conscientiously holding aloft the banner of Marxism, Leninism, and communism.

In order to adhere to the communist orientation and to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution, we must adhere to the four basic principles. The four basic principles are the basis for administering our country, and the common political basis for uniting the people of the whole country in our endeavors and efforts, and are also the strong weapons for us to oppose the liberalism of the bourgeoisie. Some comrades say that the four basic principles are only "set patterns" which should be broken through. This view is completely wrong in terms of our standpoint, and it should never be allowed to spread unchecked. If these principles are really set patterns, then I think that they are absolutely indispensable. If these principles are impaired, how can we talk of the prospects of the four modernizations or the happiness of the people? What difference is there between the CPC and the KMT? At present, are there not some reactionary elements in Taiwan and Hong Kong who say that negotiations on the unification of the motherland can only be conducted under the condition that we discard the four basic principles? Is it not very clear what sort of article this view of "breakthrough" is? As Marxist ideological and theoretical workers, we should remain firm on our stand and draw a clear-cut line regarding this problem of crucial importance. We should not only take the lead in adhering to the four basic principles, but should also wage struggles against those erroneous words and acts which violate the four basic principles and conduct these struggles with a clear-cut stand. Only by doing this can we conscientiously resist spiritual pollution, adhere to the communist orientation, and maintain the purity of Marxism.

In order to adhere to the communist orientation and to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution, we must also correctly understand and implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." The implementation of this policy aims at developing Marxism, expanding the ideological and theoretical front of Marxism, and serving the construction of socialism and the practice of communism. In the course of implementing this policy, the Marxist ideology and theory should doubtlessly occupy the leading position and play the leading role. If someone thinks that this policy can be implemented without Marxist leadership and without the leadership of the communist ideology, he is being ridiculous and is wrong. In fact, active ideological struggle is embodied in this policy. The implementation of this policy asks for struggles against spiritual pollution, and does not permit the use of the socialist literary front and the theoretical front by the erroneous and anti-Marxist ideology and theory to spread their views unchecked. For some time in the past, we did not pay enough attention to this, but we should take care of these things now. No matter in what time, if someone wants to replace Marxism with idealism and the capitalist humanitarianism or the theory of human nature under the pretext of implementing the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," we should organize and develop an active "contention," so as to defeat the bourgeois ideology and other wrong ideas, and to consolidate and expand continuously the ideological front of Marxism.

In order to adhere to the communist orientation and to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution, we should also correctly use the Marxist weapon of criticism and self-criticism. It is a fine tradition of our party in exercising its leadership in the work of culture and art as well as the work of social sciences, and it is also a fundamental policy that gives impetus to the development of culture and art as well as the social sciences. However, in recent years, this weapon has not been used properly. When the Western social, philosophical, and literary and art trends of the bourgeoisie come down on us, and when some strange and absurd ideas and talks which are against the four basic principles appear on the ideological and theoretical front, a small number of comrades fail to employ the ideological weapon of Marxism to make sober and scientific analysis so as to resist and repudiate the passive and incorrect things, but remain indifferent like bystanders, or even praise or copy the Western ideology of the bourgeoisie and even propose to use them to explain the phenomena of our socialist society. When confronted with wrong ideological trends, some comrades prefer to act as benign and uncontentious persons and are unwilling to develop criticism and struggle. They turn criticism into unprincipled flattery, saying only good or correct things and never mentioning bad and incorrect things. This is a vulgar style of the bourgeoisie, which should not have a foothold in our socialist social sciences. We should learn from past lessons and avoid simple and rude methods, but we should adopt the method of discussion and reasoning to overcome various kinds of wrong ideology and to clear away the spiritual pollution of the bourgeoisie. With regard to the theoretical and academic viewpoints of the bourgeoisie, no matter what are their schools of thought or political leaning, we should conduct studies and try to understand them, but we should never indiscriminately believe in or appreciate them and blindly adopt their views. What we should do is to evaluate them with the ideological weapon of Marxism, taking in what is useful and repudiating what is reactionary. We still want to continuously rectify and prevent the erroneous "leftist" trend, but currently we should attach primary importance to rectifying the rightist trend as well as the trend of weakness and slackening in handling matters. Only by doing this can we keep pace politically with the CPC Central Committee.

In order to adhere to the communist orientation and to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution, we should adhere to the fine study style of combining theory with practice. Some comrades regard themselves as very wise, and they want to "develop" Marxism through the study of the "alienation" of socialism, which they consider to be a theoretical "creation." Also, there are some comrades who have passively drawn lessons from the "great cultural revolution," wrongly thinking that it would be better to keep aloof from reality and politics. This gives rise to the tendency of separating theory from practice. Quite a number of theoretical workers are not interested in the great number of important theoretical problems which have arisen during the construction practice of socialist modernization. They are reluctant to conduct investigations and studies on practical issues on the grounds that they wish to keep aloof from reality so that they will not make mistakes. In other cases, they regard these as things without academic value. We should resolutely rectify this deviation. We should correctly handle the relationship between investigation and study, between the study of basic

theories and the study of application, between study of China and the study of foreign countries, between the study of ancient times and the study of modern times, between the study of the whole country and the study of a province, and between research work based on the needs of the society and research work based on personal interest. We should place the local point and our stand on the study of and solution to the new situation and new problems arising in the course of construction of socialist modernization. We should face reality and turn to social practice to look for new problems. We should strive to explore the laws of development in terms of the economic construction as well as the ideological and cultural construction under the practical conditions of our country. In particular, we should study the practical conditions of our Gansu Province and study the history, existing conditions, and future prospects of Gansu, so that we can make contributions to the exploitation and vigorous development of Gansu Province. This is the glorious task of the theoretical workers in our province. Recently, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that all the workers in the fields of economics, ideology, scientific research, and politics, from the general secretary to the average person, should take care to link practice to our work and go deep into practice from different angles. Whoever goes deep into practice, truly studied and solves practical problems, transforms the environment, and assists others to raise their understanding of the world and their ability of transforming the world, is really an outstanding person who is well worth our respect and commendation. We should act in accordance with the spirit of this instruction of Comrade Hu Yaobang's, and treat the solution of social practical problems as the criterion for evaluating the results of the study of social sciences, so that the research workers of social sciences can be mobilized to do a better job in serving the construction of the "two civilizations" of socialism.

CSO: 4005/213

QINGHAI RESOLUTION ON RECTIFICATION

HK250905 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] The Second Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee adopted a resolution on implementing the central decision and carrying out party rectification in the whole province.

The resolution pointed out: Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the correct leadership of the party central authorities, party organizations at all levels in our province have led party members and the people of all nationalities to make painstaking efforts to successfully accomplish the arduous work of setting our guidelines to rights, to accomplish a shift of the focus of our work, and to carry out the socialist modernization program with economic development as its center. During this historical change, party organizations and party members have experienced tempering and tests. Marked improvement has been made in the condition of party organizations. The mainstream of party organizations is healthy. However, because the adverse influence of the 10 years of internal disorder has not been thoroughly eliminated, and also because there has been an increase in the corrosive influence of decadent bourgeois ideology and remnant feudal ideas under the new historical conditions, while we have not conducted constant, extensive, and sufficient education among party members and have not effectively resisted and struggled against the corrosive influence of various decadent ideas, serious impurities indeed exist in the spheres of ideology, style of work, and organization of the party. These problems are mainly reflected in the following aspects: some party members do not have a correct understanding of the line, principles, and policies of the party since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and cannot maintain political unity with the party central leadership. Some party members doubt the superiority of the socialist system, do not have firm faith in communism, turn a blind eye to remarks and practices of violating the four basic principles, fail to resist and struggle against spiritual pollution, and even spread erroneous ideas. Some party members, especially some leading party cadres, lack soaring aspirations for developing and building Qinghai, lose their revolutionary will, indulge themselves in bureaucratic practice, and do not have a sense of responsibility in their work. Some party members and cadres do not have a strong sense of organization and discipline and do not play an exemplary role. Some party members and cadres violate the principle of democratic centralism in our

party and do not practice collective leadership but decide all important things by themselves. Some party members, especially those in leading positions, fill their minds with extreme egoism and use the functions and powers in their hands to seek private benefits at the expense of the interests of the state and the people. Some party members cannot shake off the influence of religion and take an active part in, or actively support, religious activities. Some party organizations and leading bodies fail to thoroughly weed out the three categories of people. Some party organizations are soft, weak, and lax, or are even in a state of paralysis. Quite a few party organizations do not have a high level of ideological consciousness and work ability to meet the needs of the new situation in our socialist modernization drive. Only through an all-round party rectification movement can we really resolve all these problems and lead the people of all nationalities in our province to win successes in the cause of developing and building Qinghai.

The resolution said: In the present party rectification movement, we must follow the central decision, follow the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, rely on the revolutionary consciousness of all party members, make correct use of the weapons of criticism and self-criticism, enforce party discipline, expose and deal with manifestations of the serious impurities that exist in the party in ideology, style of work, and organization so as to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the general practice of the party, raise the ideological level of the whole party and the level of its work, strengthen the ties between the party and the masses of the people, and strive to build party organizations in our province into a strong core of leadership for developing Qinghai and building socialist modernization. Party rectification work in all units can be divided into the following steps: studying relevant documents, making comparison and self-examination, adopting organizational measures, consolidating organizations, submitting to acceptance tests by the higher authorities. From beginning to end efforts must always be focused on organizing a serious study of documents so as to raise the ideological consciousness of party members and to achieve ideological unity in the party. It is necessary to make serious criticisms and self-criticisms and to expose and solve problems existing in the party. Resolute measures should be taken to weed out the three categories of people from the party and to handle party members who have committed mistakes so as to enforce party discipline and purify party organizations. For this purpose, it is also necessary to properly handle the registration of party members. Remedial measures should be adopted in the course of party rectification. We should resolutely and promptly solve all problems which can be solved immediately so that people both inside and outside the party can see the actual results of party rectification.

The resolution specified steps of party rectification in this province: Party rectification will proceed from the provincial level to grassroots organizations and will be accomplished within 3 years from top to bottom by stages and in groups. The first phase of the movement will begin in December this year and is expected to be accomplished by September next year. The first phase includes party rectification in party organs at the

provincial level. In the second half of next year, some party organizations at the prefectural level will be chosen to carry out pilot schemes of party rectification. The second phase of the movement will begin in the winter of 1984. In this phase, all party organizations under the provincial level will formally carry out and accomplish party rectification within 2 years in two groups, with party organs at the prefectural and county levels being rectified and consolidated in the first year. In every unit, party rectification should also be carried out from top to bottom in the order of leading bodies, cadres, and ordinary party members.

The resolution emphasized: We must take a resolute and serious attitude to fulfill the arduous tasks of party rectification, and must not allow the movement to be handled in a perfunctory way. All party members, except those who are seriously ill, must take an active part in party rectification. No one is allowed to be absent from party rectification activities under any pretexts. Leading party cadres, especially high-ranking cadres, must play an exemplary role and take the lead in studying documents, making criticism and self-criticism, and correcting unhealthy tendencies. Down-to-earth work must be done at every stage and in every link of party rectification. High standards and strict demands should be set upon our work so as to actually guarantee the quality of the movement. Principal leaders of party organizations should bear major responsibility for the results of party rectification in their localities, departments, and units. It is necessary for leading bodies at the higher level to supervise their subordinate party organizations and vice versa. When party rectification is accomplished in a unit, the authorities at the higher level must make acceptance tests of the results.

The resolution said: In order to strengthen the guidance of party rectification work throughout the province, a special office in charge of party rectification will be set up under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee. Its tasks include keeping abreast of the situation, supervising and checking up on work, summing up experiences, and giving guidance. The present party rectification movement will be conducted under the leadership of the party organizations of the respective localities, departments, and units. Leading party bodies at the higher level will select a number of comrades who are strong in party spirit and good in their style of work and who have a deep knowledge of the party's policies, including veteran comrades who have retired from work in the forefront, to work as liaison men or inspectors after study and training. They will be sent to units carrying out party rectification to gain a better understanding of the situation, have a firm grasp of the trends, heed the opinions of the people inside and outside the party, and report in good time to the local party organizations and higher party committees and put forward proposals. For those units where the situation is complicated and problems are serious and where the leading bodies are not in a position to take upon themselves the task of party rectification, strong work groups must be sent there to help reshuffle the leading bodies. Then, the new leading bodies should carry out the work of leading party rectification work by themselves.

The provincial party committee hereby calls on all party members throughout the province to take action to carry out the central decision resolutely, to study the documents on party rectification seriously, and to take an active part in the party rectification movement so as to build our party into a strong core of leadership in socialist modernization.

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

CYL REWARDS PARALYZED GIRL--The regional CYL committee held a rally in Yinchuan on 1 December to confer the title "outstanding CYL member" on (Liu Yuehua), a girl paralyzed from the waist downward who has worked hard to acquire knowledge and make contributions to society. The rally called on CYL members, youths, and juveniles to learn from (Liu Yuehua) and work hard to forge themselves into useful talent for the motherland and contribute to reinvigorating China and building Ningxia. (Zhang Xiaofu), deputy secretary of the regional CYL committee, read out the CYL decision on awarding the title to (Liu Yuehua) and on launching a drive to learn from her. Hei Baili, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional government, also spoke at the rally. He called on young people in Ningxia to do well in learning from the fine qualities of (Liu). [Summary] [HK020242 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Dec 83]

GANSU MEETING ENDS--The fourth meeting of the sixth Gansu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Lanzhou yesterday. Chairman Li Dengying presided at the session. The meeting approved a resolution on some changes in the 1983 budget and on strictly observing fiscal and economic discipline; a resolution on improving general education; a decision on the number of delegates to county and city people's congresses; and a list of appointments and dismissals. The meeting expressed full support for the central decision on rectification and the speeches of leading central comrades on eliminating spiritual pollution. It pledged to work hard to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks for this year. [Summary] [HK240235 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 83]

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PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANTOU URGES CITIZENS TO IMPROVE PUBLIC SECURITY

Shantou SHANTOU RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Staff: "Shantou Municipal Public Security Bureau Issues Letter to Municipal Citizens; Mobilize and Unite To Struggle to Achieve Fundamental Improvement in Public Security"]

[Text] As part of the current severe crackdown on criminal activities, the Shantou Municipal Public Security Bureau has issued a letter to the municipal citizens. It asks the entire municipal residents, cadres, staff and workers to mobilize and unite with the political and judicial public security agencies to fight the various criminal activities and to struggle for the fundamental improvement of the public security of our municipality!

The letter points out that we must carry out against the criminal elements the practice of "cracking down with determination and rounding up the whole gang with one fell swoop." This is the strategic policy adopted by the party Central Committee to achieve a fundamental improvement of public security and it has extremely great significance. Currently, criminal activities in our municipality are still rampant. Each day that these criminal activities are not rooted out, each day the society will not have peace, the people will not be able to live peacefully, and the four modernizations, in construction will not be safeguarded. For this reason, the Public Security Bureau asks all municipal residents, cadres, staff and workers:

1. To mobilize and determinedly struggle against the commission of crimes. All must courageously report any thread of criminal activity that they know to the political and judicial public security agencies. Anyone who witnesses any criminal behavior must step forward bravely and seize the perpetrator and hand him over to the special agency. If everyone dares to intervene in this manner, the criminal elements will be like "rats crossing the street with everyone yelling and beating on them" and they will have no place to hide and no place to move.

2. To obey disciplines and laws. Everyone is asked to achieve the "five nots" which are: do not violate the legal interests of the state, collective entities, and individuals; do not illegally manufacture, trade, or horde guns, ammunition and other lethal weapons; do not print, sell, or pass on various pornographic materials and pictures; do not listen, believe, or pass

on reactionary broadcasts from enemy stations; and do not stir up trouble, come to blows with others, or gamble. Create a social atmosphere of everyone obeying disciplines and obeying laws, of every family living peacefully and happy, building the four modernizations with one mind and one heart, and of united security.

3. Parents must properly educate their children. In recent years, criminal activities have changed a great deal. Among those committing crimes, many are our own working class people who have turned to criminal activities and many are young or in their youth. This calls for the various areas of social forces, especially parents, to be concerned with the later generations and properly educate their children. Proper education must be carried out for the children in the "five loves" of loving the fatherland, loving the people, loving science, loving labor, and loving and protecting public property. When seeds of violating the law and of criminal activities are discovered among children, education must be started firmly to prevent the trend from growing and prevent them from going onto the road of committing crimes. When the children have already stepped onto the criminal road, the cardinal principles of righteousness should be explained to them, they should be admonished, and it should be pointed out to them that this is the time to rein in at the brink of the precipice and to stop doing evil things. The shore is behind and it is important to recognize the situation clearly, to turn around early, and give oneself up to the law voluntarily in order to gain lenient treatment, which is the only road. On guns, homemade guns, and other weapons illegally made, refitted, or hoarded by relatives and children, as well as large knives and daggers, they must be voluntarily turned over to the public security agencies according to regulations of the municipal people's government. The treatment by the political and judicial public security agencies of relatives and children who have committed crimes must be supported. Do not shield them, do not wink at their actions, do not ask for leniency, do not travel the back door, and do not interfere with the handling by the political and judicial public security agencies.

4. To properly achieve harmonious unity in the neighborhood. Contradictions and arguments between neighbors and between people must be resolved through mutual understanding and mutual accommodation for the sake of unity. They must be resolved by clarifying the facts, explaining the reasons, talking it over together and self-education in order to achieve harmonious unity.

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CSO: 4005/79

PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGDONG AIR DEFENSE EXERCISE CONFERENCE HELD

Shantou SHANTOU RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Reporter Chen [7115 0948 2837]: "Provincial City Air Defense Experimental Exercise and Conference Held In Our Municipality; Strengthen Self-Defense and Speed of Reaction Capability To Meet the Need for Future Antiaggression War; Guangzhou Army Region Consultant Huang Ronghai [7806 2837 3189] Made Field Inspection and Provided Leadership; Leading Comrades of Provincial Civil Defense Committee, Provincial Army Region, and 3rd Army Stationed in Shantou Attended Conference; Responsible Comrades From Municipal Party Committee and Municipal Government Observed Field Exercise"]

[Text] The city air defense experimental exercise and conference called with the approval of the provincial government and provincial army region was solemnly closed in Shantou today. In order for civil defense to thoroughly follow the guidance, issued by the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, that "it must strengthen our country's self-defense capability and its speed of reaction," the conference conducted a conscientious study on the work of directing the organization of civil defense. The conference also organized a field review of the Shantou Municipality air defense experimental exercise and further summarized related experiences in directing the organization of air defense, pushing forward the firm establishment of civil defense war readiness work.

Attending the conference were more than 100 persons, including leading comrades of party political organizations of various prefectures and municipalities of our province, responsible comrades from the people's armed forces and civil defense offices of various army subregions and municipalities, and comrades of civil defense committees of Hunan and Guangxi provinces and regions. In charge of the conference were Yang Guoqing [2799 0948 1987], deputy chairman of the Provincial Civil Defense Committee and chairman of the Provincial Construction Committee; Zhang Xiaochang [1728 1321 7022], member of the Provincial Civil Defense Committee and deputy chairman of the Provincial Construction Committee, and Xu Yannin [1776 1693 1628], deputy commander of the Provincial Army Region. Huang Ronghai [7806 2837 3189], deputy chairman of the Civil Defense Committee and consultant for the Guangzhou Army Region, led a working group in field inspection and direction. Ou Yang Yansheng [2962 7122 1693 3932], Gao Cunliang [7559 1317 0081], Guo Sikun [6753 2448 6924], Huang Dizhi [7806 6611 0037], and Wy Yantian [2976 1693 3944], leading comrades from the 3rd Army stationed in Shantou, Shantou Municipal Government, and Shantou Army Subregion, attended the conference. Luo Jinchen [5012 2516 3819], Lin

Xingsheng [2651 5281 0524], Cheng Chungeng [4453 2504 5087], Guo Chun [6753 2504], Li Xikai [2621 5045 2818], Zheng Xuchu [6774 2485 0443], Yuang Zhenshan [5913 2182 1472], Zhan Zeping [6124 3419 1627], Peng Qi-an [1756 0796 1344], and Ma Cheng [7456 6134], and Chen Zuomin [7115 0155 3046], responsible comrades from related provincial departments and the Shantou Municipal Party Committee, Municipal Government, municipal People's Congress, and Municipal CPPCC, observed the field exercises.

After the sounding of air emergency siren "du...du...du..." around 9:30 am on 21 August, Shantou Municipality's People's Square became very still. Staff, workers, students, and residents participating in the exercise had dispersed to nearby locations and were concealed in their positions. Suddenly, two black dots in the sky to the west gradually became bigger and, following the sound of motors, two "enemy planes" swept across the sky. Following the sounds of bombs, "hong long long! hong long long!", one could see flashes of light followed by heavy smoke at the conference hall and wharf oil station within the exercise area. The smoke rose and spread. Shortly, the entire square almost became a sea of smoke. The conference hall and oil station were hit and caught fire! Some people were injured! Six red fire engines sped in rapidly from the east along Li-an Lu and two ambulances also came in a hurry along Yuejin Lu to the west of the square. They rapidly reached the fires. The fire engine personnel climbed the ladders to the top of the building. They used fire-extinguishing foam and water hoses to cut off the sources of the fire and control and put them out rapidly. Some of the medical rescue personnel brought out their stretchers and others attended to the wounded with bandages and medication. With a complete cooperative effort, they quickly transferred the wounded to underground rescue stations. Within a short time of 10 some minutes, they had completed the exercise of putting out the fires and rescuing the wounded. On that day, 10 special air defense teams joined the exercise. Together with involved personnel and masses who went to the square, more than 910 persons participated. With quick reaction, they moved precisely to carry out the exercises of apprehending escaping enemy agents, repairing bombed water lines and broken electric wires, installing communications and electric cables, disposing of undetonated bombs, cleaning away road debris, and investigating and eliminating toxic chemicals. Within about an hour, they had smoothly concluded the entire exercise and satisfactorily achieved their expected goal. During the conference period, the representatives also visited the civil defense command posts of the Shantou Municipality and various districts, the municipal civil defense exhibit, and construction projects for joint peace and wartime use and they observed the night exercise of the Shantou Bureau of Harbor Affairs in clearing up air attack consequences.

The air defense experimental field exercise of the Shantou Municipality was the first in our province. The conference fully affirmed the active promotional effect of this exercise in civil defense construction for Shantou Municipality and other cities. The exercise has further solidified the construction policy for civil defense work that will meet the needs of future antiaggression wars.

The conference also discussed and drafted a wartime organizational chain of command and discussed the drafting of a preliminary plan for defense against air attacks and organization and training of special civil defense teams.

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PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

STRUGGLE AGAINST CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES EMPHASIZED

Shantou SHANTOU RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[Article: "Determinedly Struggle Against Criminal Acts Which Harm the Party; Clear The Leading Group of 'Three Types of People'; Shantou Municipal CPC Committee Recently Issued Circular Concerning Harsh Sanction by Party Discipline and State Law Against Previous Deputy Secretary Ye Makan [0673 1265 0974] of Haifeng County Party Committee For Committing A Serious Economic Crime; Called on Various Levels of Party Organizations and Party Members And Cadres To Draw the Lesson, Strengthen Resistance Against Corrosion by Capitalist Ideology, and Consciously Struggle to the End Against Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Area"]

[Excerpts] The Shantou Municipal CPC Committee recently issued a circular to various levels of party organizations concerning the harsh sanction by party discipline and state law against Ye Makan, former deputy secretary of Haifeng County CPC Committee, for committing serious economic crimes. It calls on the various levels of party organizations and party members and cadres to draw a lesson from this negative teacher, Ye Makan, to strengthen their resistance against corruption by capitalist ideology, and to consciously carry out to the end the struggle of dealing a blow to serious criminal activities in the economic area.

The circular asks the question of why Ye Makan degenerated into a criminal condemned to death for leading the smuggling and selling of smuggled goods and committing many other serious crimes. What lessons should we draw from this negative teacher? In summary, they are in the following areas:

I. Every Communist Party Member Must Recognize the New Characteristics of Class Struggle Under the New Historical Condition and Consciously Resist and Fight Against the Corrosion of Capitalist Ideology

Since the 3rd Plenum of the Central Committee after the 11th CPC Congress, the Central Committee has put into practice a special policy and flexible measures for Guangdong and has particularly relaxed its dealings with the outside. Under this new condition, there was a time when the wind of smuggling and selling smuggled goods blew along the coast of Haifeng. Ye Makan thought that the opportunity for smuggling and making a big bundle had arrived. Thus, disregarding party discipline and state law, using various channels, adopting various schemes, colluding with both inside and outside, and in league with his son, wife, nephew and smuggling fishermen, he formed a group to smuggle

various schemes, colluding with both inside and outside, and in league with his son, wife, nephew and smuggling fishermen, he formed a group to smuggle and sell smuggled goods and engaged in serious criminal economic activities. The criminal acts of Ye again effectively show that, under our new historical condition of practicing relaxation with the outside and vitalizing the economy within, our country definitely has some unlawful elements in the society. The very few degenerate elements in the revolutionary army as well as remnants of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing antirevolutionary groups and factional backbone elements use various openings to engage in criminal activities which harm the socialist economy. They are like a swarm of termites, seriously damaging the hall of socialism and undermining the socialist economy. Consequently, under the new historical condition, we must persist in being proficient in two areas. One is relaxation with the outside and to properly carry out the policy of vitalizing the economy within. The other is to persist with dealing a blow to serious criminal activities in the economic area. Only thus can our relaxation with the outside and the policy of vitalizing the economy within achieve correct and thorough implementation and can the modernization construction of our country's socialism achieve success.

The serious criminal acts of Ye Makan are the reflection of class struggle under the new historical condition. It tells us once again that under the new historical conditions, especially at a time of relaxation with the outside and of implementation of a special policy of vitalizing the economy within and flexible measures, the struggle between the corruption of capitalist ideology and the anticorruption of proletariat ideology will become sharper and more complex. Some people in our state agencies will be hit by the sugar-coated bullets of the capitalist class. A few people will become rotten and become pests and borers which damage the modernization construction of socialism. In this, we must have a full understanding and a high degree of vigilance, maintaining a clear head at all times, and consciously resisting and fighting against corruption by capitalist ideology. We must regularly conduct anticorruption education and the education of persisting with the four basic principles among party members and cadres and properly carry out political ideology work deeply and carefully in order to strengthen the power of resisting corruption. Only then can we not only achieve relaxation with the outside but also persist in the four basic principles, can we not only develop the economy but also maintain a fine social style and complete the tasks bestowed on us by the party in this new period.

II. Every Party Member and Cadre Must Firmly Remember the Party's Aim of Serving the People With Heart and Soul and Conscientiously Reform His Own World Outlook

Although Ye Makan had been in the party for more than 20 years, his world outlook was not at all reformed. His ideology of capitalist individualism was extremely strong. Consequently, after he rose in rebellion and usurped the leadership function, he utilized his authority to maneuver for special rights and scheme for private benefits. He used his position of authority to illegally place in jobs 26 persons, of which 12 were his relatives. In 1978, his uncele, Ke Qiu [2688 4428], was a 54-year-old farmer, but he

reported him as a 43-year-old urban resident and placed him as a state-run staff worker. He rode roughshod over the people, abused his power, bullied and oppressed the masses, hit and swore at people without provocation, became corrupted and degenerate, and lived a capitalist fast life every day. Finally, without regard for party discipline and state law, he stepped on to the criminal road of self-extermination from the party and the people.

The degeneration of Ye Makan started when he used his authority to scheme for private gain. His criminal acts fully show that if a party member, especially a leadership cadre, does not strictly make demands on himself, conscientiously reform his world outlook, establish the ideology of serving the people wholeheartedly, but instead uses the authority given to him by the party and the people to maneuver for special rights, schemes for private profits, and even rides roughshod over the people, he will change from a people's public servant to a people's criminal and finally will be cast aside by the people. Consequently, we must continue to strengthen the ideological construction of the party, regularly engage in party character, party style, and party discipline education of the masses of party members and cadres, engage in the education of serving the people wholeheartedly, and engage in communist education, so that every party member and cadre will firmly remember our party's aim and engage in a life-long struggle for the realization of the communist system.

III. Must Conscientiously Reorganize Party Organization and Clean Out The "Three Types of People" From the Leadership Group

Ye Makan was a factionary backbone element who rose out of rebellion. After he climbed up to a leadership post, he used his position and influence, his feudalistic clansman concept and also his "cultural revolution" factionalism to gather a group of people. He gathered another group of people by utilizing his functional authority to bestow small favors and small benefits. Thus, he formed a factionary power which became the "snake in its old haunts" in Haifeng. He used this factionary power to maintain his authority and position politically. Economically, he grabbed private benefits and he engaged in serious criminal activities of smuggling and selling smuggled goods. From October 1979 to March 1982, Ye Makan used the help and shield of this factionary power and engaged in criminal activities over long periods without fear. Through previous leadership people in the County Public Security Bureau and Shanwei Public Security Subbureau, he purchased a motor boat and obtained a border defense certificate for the smuggler fisherman. And through responsible personnel in the County Petroleum Co and Aquatic Products Co, he bought diesel oil many times for the fisherman. Through such units as the County Foreign Economic Committee's "Xiefeng" and the Shanwei Town Party Committee, he obtained automobiles to transport smuggled goods, and he also used civilian police from the Tian Qian Commune police substation to ride guard in the car. He used the homes of the factionary backbone elements in Shanwei, Zhelang, and Haicheng as hiding places for smuggled goods going in and out. When he wanted a boat, he got a boat. When he wanted a car, he got a car. When he wanted people, he got people. Whatever he wanted, he got. This shows that Ye Makan had tremendous power and also "remarkable ability."

The event effectively shows that although people like Ye Makan who followed the antirevolutionary groups of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing are few, they have great power. Once they control some authority, they will repeatedly harm the party, state and the people. For this reason, the various levels of party committees must adopt firm measures according to the directive of Central Committee of clearing up "three types of people" and clean scum like Ye Makan out of the party and enforce the law on them, in order to assure the purity of the party organization. In the current structural reform and the organization and establishment of various levels of leadership, the various levels of party committees must strictly guard the political gate and determinedly prevent the "three types of people" from getting into the leadership group. Only on this basis can the various levels of leadership groups truly become the nucleus force to lead the modernization construction of socialism and maintain the continuity of Marxist leadership in the party.

The facts also tell us that the length of time that Ye Makan engaged in smuggling, the enormous amount of money involved, and his ability to move around without any obstacle and to do as he wished could not be separated from his "relationship network." This also fully reflects the seriousness of decay in party style, weakness of work and laxity in discipline and system in the party and political organizations of Haifeng County. What should also be pointed out is that many of the people in the "relationship network" were originally Ye Makan's cohorts and, moreover, some of them are still unjustly occupying important leadership positions in some departments. This critically tells us that at the same time that Ye Makan is punished, his "relationship network" must also be cleaned up. Those who supported and shielded him must also be cleaned up. Those who supported and shielded him must also be exposed and harshly treated. At the same time, various regulations and systems must be established and improved to stop the loopholes. Only then can we properly overhaul and reorganize the party organization, make it stronger, and have it equipped with a greater fighting strength.

IV. Various Levels of Party Organization Must Persist with the Principle of Party Managing Party, Struggle with Determination Against Behavior Which Harms the Party, and Consciously Correct Unhealthy Trends

The wild acts of Ye Makan in defiance of the law and public opinion had their origin long ago. As early as 1968, the principal leadership in the county party committee discovered some problems in his style of living but did not carry out criticism and education at the time. During the implementation of the ferreting out movement in Haifeng in 1978, because of restrictions in historical conditions and various complex reasons at the time, his problems did not receive thorough exposure. Later, although he was relieved of his duty as deputy secretary of the county party committee and demoted to other work, it did not achieve much educational effect as far as Ye was concerned. He refused to obey the organizational transfer. He stayed home without doing any work but continued to draw his pay (his pay was finally stopped in November 1981). Looking at it objectively, all this helped his swollen arrogance to grow.

Ye Makan's travel on the road of serious crimes had a very major relationship with his long separation from supervision by the party organization and the masses. During the period that Wang Zhong [3769 0112] was in charge of the Haifeng County Party Committee, the standing members of the committee never once held a proper democratic life meeting. Over the long period from June 1978 to March 1982, Ye also never once attended the organizational life meetings of the party branch. The home of Ye Makan was just outside the gate of the county party committee. After he was relieved of his duty during the ferreting out movement, he lived a dissipated life at home and engaged over a long period of time in the criminal activities of smuggling and selling smuggled goods. Yet, Wang Zhong, the previous principal leader of the county party committee paid no interest at all. Although some of the standing committee members had long heard of reflections of Ye's problem, they also never raised it during the standing committee member meetings. Recognizing the complex situation in the Haifeng area, some of them adopted the attitude of avoiding contradictions. Others were not clean themselves and they did not dare to expose Ye's problem. This was particularly true of Wang Zhong, the county party committee secretary. Despite his post, he took bribes and bent the law, he was degenerate, and he trampled and destroyed democratic centralism, causing the county committee to lose its fighting strength. Such impurity in ideology, organization and style in the previous Yuanhai County Committee leadership group also gave Ye Makan an opportunity for exploitation. As far as the Shantou Prefecture Party Committee is concerned, during the latter period of investigating Haifeng's anti-Peng Pai [1756 3269] event, the handling was not determined enough and did not get down to the bottom. Those who should have been cracked down upon were not and matters which should have been taken care of were not. Thus, many important questions of right or wrong were not thoroughly cleared up. Problems of factionary people similar to Ye Makan were not thoroughly exposed and taken care of. All this left a hidden danger in Haifeng County. At the same time, there was a lack of vigilance against Ye Makan's long period of serious criminal activities, showing the serious presence of bureaucracy. For all this, the prefecture party committee also should shoulder a definite leadership responsibility.

The above-described lessons tell us that if we do not persist with the principle of party managing party, if we do not persist with the normal democratic life system within the party, if we do not implement criticism and self-criticism, if we do not engage in a determined struggle against all behavior which harms the party, if we do not adopt effective measures to correct serious problems of impurity in ideology, organization and working style within the party, the capitalist ideology will continuously corrupt the body of our party, cause the party organization to become lax, corrupt party cadres, undermine the working style of our party, and adversely affect our party cause. Consequently, the various levels of party organizations must strengthen their education, inspection and utilization in their management of cadres. Every communist party member must consciously take up the arms of criticism and self-criticism, continuously sweep away the dust on his own body, and correct unhealthy trends. This is particularly true with the various levels of party leadership cadres who must accept criticism and supervision of the party and the masses with greater openmindedness. In this

manner, our party working style will then be able to make a fundamental improvement and the party organization will become pure and strong to shoulder the heavy task of reform, moving forward and creating a new situation.

Finally, the circular calls on the various levels of party organization to utilize this negative teacher, Ye Maken, and carry out an extensively in-depth and vivid education against corruption and forestalling of change for the large party members and cadres in order to truly reach the goal of "punishing one and educating the entire party." The dissection of this negative teacher, Ye Maken, must be united with learning the new party constitution, learning the "Code [of Conduct]" and learning the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and united with lessons gained from the conscientious summarization of experiences so that the masses of party members and cadres will further understand the seriousness of unlawful criminal activities in the present economic area and the importance of developing this struggle and will more consciously carry this struggle to the end; so that they will understand the danger of letting the "three types of people" get into the various leadership group levels and the harmfulness that the "three impurities" within the party will bring to the party cause and that they will clean up the "three types of people" from the leadership group and properly rectify their party ideology, organization and working style while dealing a blow to serious economic criminal activities; and so that they will understand the corruption of capitalist ideology and the special anticorruption characteristic of the proletarian ideology in the class struggle during this new historical period and thus will more consciously resist and oppose corrosion by the capitalist ideology and engage in the struggle against various corruption phenomena within the party with determination. Through this education, every CPC member will firmly remember the party's aim and the party's final goal. At any time and under any condition, he will be able to persist with the four fundamental principles of the party, maintain the purity of communism of a CPC member, serve as a public servant of the people wholeheartedly, make a life-long struggle for communism, and struggle vigorously to establish an overall new situation of socialist modernization construction.

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THATCHER REMARKS ON HONG KONG 'LINKS' QUESTIONED

HK260752 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Nov 83 p 2

[Editorial: "What Is the Purpose of This Talk of 'Links'?"]

[Text] Recently, while talking about the Hong Kong issue, Mrs Thatcher explicitly expressed the following two views: Hong Kong is different from Malvinas Island; and after 1997, Hong Kong will maintain certain links with Britain. Let us leave aside the first view, because it is a clear fact. For now, we only would like to comment on the second view. Since this is the focal point of her talk, it is necessary to discuss it again.

The view that Britain intends to maintain its "links" with Hong Kong was expressed a long time ago. As early as 1 month ago, some British officials and newspapers one after another already had revealed such a purpose. Had this been revealed by unofficial sources, we simply could ignore it and regard it as an absurd argument. However, since such an argument was expressed by the British prime minister in the dignified Parliament, its implication is unusual.

People cannot help asking: In Mrs Thatcher's eyes, "Britain will maintain its links with Hong Kong" after 1997; what is the implication of this view? What kind of "links" are they? To what extent and degree will such "links" be maintained? People cannot help making various conjectures. Is this a synonym for a "condominium" by China and Britain? Does this mean that Britain still intends to hold on to Hong Kong?

People's conjectures are not entirely groundless. News was brought from Britain to Hong Kong 20 days ago that "the British side will put forth proposals" that "China and Britain jointly administer Hong Kong after 1997." Although such allegation was not elaborated on, it covered the issues of "condominium by stages": "In the first stage, the Chinese side will entrust the British side with the responsibility of administering Hong Kong," and "in the second stage, the British side will transfer administration to the Chinese side."

If what Mrs Thatcher means by the so-called "links" is the so-called "condominium," it is only wishful thinking. China has repeatedly stressed that sovereignty over Hong Kong cannot be separated from administrative power. The so-called "administrative power" means the power of administration. After China recovers

its sovereignty over Hong Kong, how can it transfer part of its administrative power to Britain again? How can Britain ask China for that part of administrative power? Does this not mean that Mrs Thatcher still is persisting in the previous unequal treaties by changing their form?

We sought opinions from some legal experts in Hong Kong on the issue of the territory. They maintain that after China recovers its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, the administration of Hong Kong will be a matter within the authority of China. Other people have no right to interfere. China's purpose in continuing its talks with Britain is to strengthen Sino-British cooperation and to continue to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. Actually, Beijing leaders have repeatedly explained various policies toward Hong Kong after 1997. All these policies are formulated on the basis of seeking opinions from people of various circles in Hong Kong. Beijing leaders have also repeatedly expressed their intentions of seeking more opinions from Hong Kong compatriots of various circles. In a certain sense, Beijing's purpose in taking these measures is to ensure that administration over Hong Kong will be effectively carried out after 1997. This includes protecting the interests of Britain, the United States, Japan, and other countries. Mrs Thatcher and others have recently stressed Britain's "moral responsibility" to Hong Kong. To put it bluntly, this only means that Britain intends to firmly seize hold of its privileges in Hong Kong.

The British GUARDIAN published on 10 November a special article written by (Mary Louis O'Callaghan) in Beijing. The article, with a single comment, hit the mark, the attitude of the British delegation: "Britain--it has never openly recognized the sovereignty of the other party." The FINANCIAL TIMES said on the same day: "Britain has temporarily refrained from persisting in its administrative role in Hong Kong after 1997 which is previously proposed. This does not mean a final concession. This is a conditional act aimed at promoting the progress of the meeting." Attention should be paid to what this British newspaper has said. It said: "Temporarily refrained from persisting in the administrative power (over Hong Kong)." This does not mean "giving up administrative power (over Hong Kong)." In the meantime, this "temporary act" is "conditional." People cannot but cast doubt upon the British acts. The FINANCIAL TIMES said again: The Sino-British "talks in future probably might be long-drawn-out negotiations. Although optimistic views were aired last month, a grim moment could be ahead of us." Such remarks have probably contained certain truth.

Hong Kong residents earnestly hope that Sino-British talks will reach agreement as early as possible. They are satisfied with the fifth and sixth rounds of talks which were "useful and constructive." However, from various signs revealed by the British press, we know that Britain has not yet readily and completely given up its sovereignty and administrative power over Hong Kong at the negotiation table. It has only changed its skills and tactics at the talks. If this is the case, this is a matter which merits our attention. This will inevitably affect the progress of the talks.

MAO PERSECUTED INTELLECTUALS

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 71, Sep 83 pp 75-78

[Article by Kong Zhongwen [1313 0112 2429]: "Why Did Mao 'Urge the Gentleman To Stop Condemning Qin Shihuang'? Mao Zedong Ruled 27 Years (Part Three)"]

[Text] After seizing political power throughout the country, what Mao Zedong feared most was another challenge to his authority from the cream of the Chinese nation, the intellectuals.

Why Did Mao Reverse the Verdict on Qin Shihuang?

In Chinese history, the name of Qin Shihuang is first and foremost a byword for infamy, infamy gained by his "burning of books and burying scholars alive." He has been condemned by history for thousands of years for the ruthless atrocities that he committed on the intellectuals.

Nevertheless, Mao Zedong knew that his own actions could not hold a candle to those of Qin Shihuang, so he risked universal condemnation by taking advantage of his "absolute authority" of "one sentence equalling ten thousand," and he reversed the verdict on Qin Shihuang.

There is a poem of Mao Zedong's that was not included in "Selected Poems of Chairman Mao" and two of his sayings that were not selected for the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" that future historians perhaps will enter into the historical record. Both appeared around the time of the Lin Biao incident. The poem is as follows:

"The gentleman is urged to stop condemning Qin Shihuang, the burning and burying awaits discussion;

"Although Zulong died the Qin lived on, Confucious' name was renowned but he was really merely an irritant;

"Generations practiced the Qin political system, the 10 criticisms are not good essays;

"Study Liuzi's treatise on feudalism, do not tell Zihou that King Wen will return."

The two sayings are as follows:

"Qin Shihuang was nothing! He buried only 460 scholars, but we buried 460,000 at one time!"

"People always condemn Qin Shihuang for burning books and burying scholars alive, saying that this was the one indictment against him. I think that he did not kill enough of them. As a result, when he left the throne to his heir, his heir then lost it to them! Those scholars were counterrevolutionaries!"

On the surface it seems that the poem was written for Guo Moruo [6753 2608 4627]. We know that in the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan Guo Moruo wrote a book at Zhongqing entitled "Ten Criticisms." It was a collection of essays that discussed the forefathers, and among them was one that criticized Qin Shihuang. Guo Moruo's "Ten Criticisms" had already been a big help to Mao Zedong. Since he was making the past serve the present, its meaning lay in the insinuations about and attacks on the despotic, autocratic rule of Jiang Jieshi. Mao Zedong had absolutely no objection to this. However, Guo Moruo never expected that 10 years later Mao Zedong would unexpectedly write a poem so critical of the "Ten Criticisms!"

The truth of the matter was that in his "Summary of the '571 Projects,'" Lin Biao directly condemned Mao Zedong as the Qin Shihuang of the contemporary age! This, then, forced Mao to have to defend Qin Shihuang, so he wrote the aforementioned poem and said the aforementioned words, but his defense of Qin Shihuang was undoubtedly a defense of his own actions!

Yet, his doing so gave ironclad proof of his unbridled persecution of the intellectuals for which he was absolutely unrepentant!

Mao Zedong's fear of, hostility toward and persecution of the intellectuals was indeed something that could never be matched by the emperors of China's past dynasties.

On Private Occasions Mao Made Malicious Remarks About the Intellectuals

Mao Zedong had a morbid, hysterical hatred of intellectuals, and he always humiliated and persecuted them, and put them down by every possible means. Concerning the specific situation that astounded the world, people understand it all too well. Here, what first needs to be pointed out is that in regard to the problem of intellectuals, Mao Zedong said every fine word and also said every foul word; he acted one way in public and another in private. In his published works and speeches, Mao said many "fine words" about the so-called revolution needing the intellectuals and the construction also needing them. However, within the party and in actual policy he spoke every foul word and did every foul deed. What malicious remarks did he make on private occasions? Here, it would do well to note some of his revealing comments.

1. He criticized the mood within the party that was fearful of intellectuals:

"Party members feared professors. There was considerable fear of them ever since they entered the big cities. They did not look down on them but were in endless fear of them. They saw that all of them were learned, and they themselves felt that they could not do anything. Marxists feared the bourgeoisie intellectuals. They did not fear imperialism, but they were afraid of professors. This was odd" (speech delivered by Mao Zedong at the Chengdu Conference of the CPC Central Committee on 22 March 1958).

"Some of our comrades are rather frightened, and some of them fear university professors. After the rectification (antirightist), they were gradually less fearful. This speaks of the fear of bourgeoisie professors, but would they fear proletarian professors? I think so. For instance, they fear Marx" (talk given at the Second Session of the Eight Party Congress on 8 May 1958).

2. In his policies he placed the intellectuals in the category of the exploiting class:

"The targets of the socialist revolution are the bourgeoisie, bourgeois intellectuals, and the upper petty bourgeoisie (those in the rural areas are well-to-do middle peasants)" (talk given at the Third Plenary Session of the Eighth Party Central Committee on 7 October 1957).

"Two exploiting classes exist within our nation,...the second exploiting class is the vast majority of the national bourgeoisie and the vast majority of bourgeois intellectuals and democratic parties" (talk given at the Chengdu Conference on 26 March 1958).

3. He attacked the political unreliability of the intellectuals:

"Have the bourgeois intellectuals been fully exposed (referring to the bourgeois label)? The bourgeois intellectuals waver back and forth, yet their souls refuse to leave" (speech delivered at the Work Conference held on the Beihai River on 9 August 1962).

"Two labels can be pinned on the intellectuals. They are bourgeois intellectuals and they have lost their bearings (note that this refers to the vast majority of intellectuals who sympathized with the 'rightists' in the 'Anti-rightist struggle' of 1957)" (talk given at the Hankou Conference on the CPC on 6 April 1958).

"Intellectuals have always been turncoats. They sense problems quickly, but their instincts are limited, they lack a thorough revolutionary character, and they are frequently opportunistic" (an important talk from 1967).

4. He belittled the intellectuals' knowledge:

"Intellectuals really know nothing, and now they have given up. Teachers are inferior to students, and students are inferior to peasants" (talk given at the Four Clean-Ups Work Forum held at Handan County).

"We must do away with superstitions. We either have faith in our scientists or we don't" (talk given at the Hankou Conference on 6 April 1958).

"Throughout history the successful candidates for the imperial examinations had few prospects. ...Anything that was done well in the Ming dynasty was only because of the two emperors, Zhu Yaunzhang and Zhu Ti. One was illiterate and the other was barely literate. Li Houzhu was well educated yet he conquered the nation. It's obvious that reading too many books will do much harm" (talk given at the Spring Festival on 13 February 1964).

5. He himself made suggestions on how to punish the intellectuals:

"We must now set up a publication, and we must overwhelm the bourgeois intellectuals. So long as we read about 10 books, we can overthrow them" (talk given at the Chengdu Conference on 22 March 1958).

"Intellectuals have not been educated if they have not suffered severe setbacks" (talk given at the Supreme State Conference on 28 January 1958).

6. He advocated ignorance over knowledge:

"Read some books. Yet, if you read too many, it will be harmful. It will really be harmful" (talk given while receiving Indonesia's Foreign Minister Subandrio on 27 January 1965).

"We must not read too many books. We must read Marxist books, but not too many of those. About 10 will do. If we read too much, we will change into our opposites. We will become bookworms. We will become dogmatists and revisionists" (talk given at the Spring Festival of 13 February 1964).

On private occasions Mao said much to oppose the intellectuals. Merely from the above quotations it is obvious that he persistently hated knowledge and the intellectuals. He was in the position of making policy decisions, and his words decided the CPC's policies toward intellectuals. Thus, they also decided the fate of China's intellectuals. A professor stated: "I'll never forget that intellectuals were made an example of regardless of the political movement. All crimes were blamed on the intellectuals." These words speak of the fate of the intellectuals under Mao's rule.

The "Yan'an Rectification"--The First Punishment of the Intellectuals

Mao Zedong's hatred and persecution of the intellectuals did not begin after he seized power, but was longstanding. The earliest instance can be traced back to the early 1940's, namely, the Yan'an Rectification period of 1942. This was Mao Zedong's first attempt at punishing the intellectuals.

That Mao made his "first" attempt during this time was because it was only then that the objective conditions were present for him to punish the intellectuals.

We know that before the 1940's Mao Zedong did not have real control of the intellectuals as a group. Although within the CPC, there was a large group

of revolutionaries who had the backgrounds of intellectuals, these people were basically the CPC's leading cadres at all levels and had yet to form the group of intellectuals that was directly under the control and jurisdiction of the CPC. In the period of the First and Second Revolutionary Civil Wars, the range of the CPC's activities was mainly concentrated in the countryside, while in the big cities the CPC carried out clandestine activities. However, the small group of Chinese intellectuals was basically concentrated in the big cities. Thus, in these two periods the only main groups that the CPC could control were the masses of workers and peasants, particularly the masses of peasants. Mao Zedong did not yet have the opportunity to confront the problem of ruling the intellectuals.

However, because of the large-scale invasion by Japanese invaders, the grave national crisis reached the critical point. Yet, the KMT's Chiang Kaishek adopted the policy of passive resistance against Japan. Thereupon, the intellectuals rose to save the nation from extinction and then threw themselves behind the CPC's national united front against Japan that was led by Mao Zedong. After leading the 25,000-li Long March and finally succeeding in setting up the base area to resist Japan in northern Shaanxi, the CPC at this time became the liberator of the Chinese nation. Then, one large group after another of ardent patriotic intellectuals who lost faith in the KMT overcame difficulties and obstacles and poured into the "revolutionary sacred place" of Yan'an and other bases to resist Japan led by the CPC. It was only then that the CPC controlled a large group of intellectuals.

Originally, this was a very good thing. However, stemming from his instinct for hatred of the intellectuals, Mao Zedong quickly broke his resolution on killing intellectuals.

In 1942, Mao Zedong took advantage of the stalemate in the War of Resistance Against Japan and launched the "Yan'an Rectification Movement." This movement was originally intended to eliminate from the party the effects of Wang Ming's [3769 2494] opportunism. In addition to the CPC's leading cadres at all levels who came from each base to resist Japan, there was also a large group of intellectuals who at that time participated in the rectification movement. However, what is very odd is that the rectification movement gradually shifted, and the spearhead was unexpectedly aimed at the intellectuals.

During the rectification movement, Mao Zedong first made all the intellectuals go through the test of historical investigation. He first carried out political criticism of the intellectuals who in the past expressed views that were critical of the CPC. Ultimately the intellectuals who came to Yan'an full of revolutionary fervor and zeal were crestfallen. Some of the intellectuals who participated in the Yan'an rectification movement revealed after the Gang of Four was smashed that their enthusiasm at that time was greatly dampened as a result of Mao Zedong's ruthless attacks on them, so much so that the rectification movement was practically unstoppable.

The grave events of punishing the intellectuals on this occasion were a concentrated criticism and denunciation of two writers: Ding Ling [0002 3781]

and Wang Shiwei [3769 1395 0724]. In addition to being criticized and denounced, Wang Shiwei was ultimately charged with being a "counterrevolutionary" and was executed by shooting!

In the history of the CPC, the Yan'an rectification made a definite historical contribution, but at the same time it also wrote an inglorious chapter on Mao Zedong's actions in persecuting the intellectuals!

The "Antirightist Struggle" Only a Continued Purge of the Intellectuals

If Mao Zedong was like this before he ruled the country, then we can just imagine what the intellectuals' fate was to be a short time after he became ruler.

After the founding of the PRC, Mao Zedong never for a moment relented in his persecution of the intellectuals. Mao Zedong's 1957 "open plot" to arrest the "rightists" among the intellectuals is regarded as the beginning of his unbridled persecution of the intellectuals after he seized power. This is imprecise. In fact, after the founding of the PRC there were so many political movements and so many persecutions of the intellectuals. Below, it would do well to look back concisely at the incidents of Mao Zedong's persecution of the intellectuals prior to 1957.

From 1950 to 1952, just at the early stages of the founding of the PRC, the principal political movements of the CPC in these few years were land reform and clearing out bandits and opposing local despots. At that time, the harsh reality had already been placed before the intellectuals. The intellectuals of this period were those left over from the preliberation era. Before liberation, the vast majority of those who were qualified to become intellectuals were the sons of well-off families. At that time, practically all of the well-off families in the vast countryside became despotic landlords who were struggled against, exposed and criticized. Consequently, most of the intellectuals faced a grim political choice: whether or not to "break with reactionary households" and "draw the line." This was an agonizing political choice. Despite their being people with softhearted family feelings, they had to show successively that they did "break" under the circumstances of clearly demarcated "class alignment." Of course, there were those who did not "make a clean break." However, after a short while they were found out, and they were immediately arrested and sent home to their parents where together they were ruthlessly struggled against.

Concerning the intellectuals of those few years, it may well be said that they had their first taste of bitter fruit.

If it is said that the political and ideological oppression of intellectuals in the land reform era was of a general nature, then the mass criticism of the movies "Story of Wu Xun" and "Inside the Qing Palace" that Mao Zedong launched in the early 1950's was strict thought control that was specifically launched against intellectuals of the cultural and art circles. Here was already concealed the frightful intent to murder the intellectuals.

As for the 1954 criticism of Yu Pingbo [0205 1627 0130], the expert on "Hong Lou Meng," it showed that Mao Zedong made high-ranking intellectuals the first target of attack.

The criticism of Yu Pingbo was launched under the pretext of the "Wenyi Bao's" suppressing a critical article of "very angry" "nonentities," and it was carried out while waving the banner of "Criticize bourgeois idealism." However, the spearhead was actually aimed at high-ranking intellectuals in the hope that they would publicly be identified with "bourgeois intellectuals." Mao Zedong spoke very clearly: "In regard to bourgeois intellectuals like Yu Pingbo...we should criticize their erroneous ideologies that poison youth, and we must not surrender to them." This was to say that the matter was absolutely not directed at Yu Pingbo the individual, but suggests that the first targets of attack were high-ranking intellectuals "like Yu Pingbo."

In addition, the "Criticism of the 'Study of Hong Lou Meng'" that initiated the "Anti-Hu Feng Movement" was a deliberate indication by Mao Zedong that he would spare nothing in order to suppress "dissidents" among the intellectuals.

In the process of criticizing Yu Pingbo, the literary and art critic Hu Feng [7579 7364] delivered two speeches at the conference convened by the Chinese Writers and Artists Association and the Writers' Union that criticized the CCP's literary and art officials for not only suppressing these two nonentities but for suppressing the writers' creative freedom. Thereafter, he sent a written opinion to the CPC propaganda department demanding that restrictions be eased for writers and artists and they be given even greater creative freedom. This incident enraged Mao Zedong, who personally ordered that the papers and letters of Hu Feng and his cohorts be searched. The censure of Hu Feng was certainly not a well-intentioned suggestion for the CPC but was a furious attack on the CPC's seizing overall control of the literary and art spheres. Hu Feng and his cohorts were declared to be a "counterrevolutionary clique." Mao Zedong passed the following verdict on Hu Feng: "...in the past we said that they were like a revolutionary party that openly conducted evil activities. This is incorrect.... Their main contingent is either spys for the imperialist KMT or Trotskyist elements, reactionary officers or traitors to the CPC. As the mainstays, these people form a counterrevolutionary faction that is hidden within the revolutionary camp, a secret independent kingdom." In this way Mao Zedong, "speaking out from a sense of injustice," made one accusation after another against Hu Feng. He was not brought to trial, but he was taken into custody and imprisoned for a long time.

The "Hu Feng Incident" unexpectedly led to the nationwide "elimination of counterrevolutionaries" movement. There is not the slightest doubt that the intellectuals from the KMT era bore the brunt of this movement!

History has already proven that the "Hu Feng Incident" was a misjudged case that was totally fabricated by Mao Zedong. What, then, does this misjudged case explain? It explains that Mao Zedong began the first literary inquisition after he seized power, in which he used the measures to control people's thinking that were common in the era of China's feudal society. It also

explains that Mao Zedong decided to carry out the dictatorial rule of declaring people guilty by their thoughts and words. The law was ruthlessly trampled underfoot and human rights were severely deprived. What was the fate of China's intellectuals to be in the future? This was a frightful signal, and it is a pity that few people recognized it when it began.

The Chinese intellectuals of those years, who were quite naive, saw appear successively before their eyes the criticism of Yu Pingbo, Ma Yinchu [7456 1377 0443], the attack against Hu Feng and other incidents that were launched by Mao Zedong himself. They regarded them as chance occurrences that were isolated or only aimed at individuals. Thus, they involuntarily and devoutly got involved in these criticism movements. It was not until Mao Zedong's "open plot" of 1957 that they awoke from a dream and initially became aware of the misfortunes that intellectuals were confronted with while under Mao Zedong's rule.

Intellectuals Became Lowlife at the Very Bottom

In view of the above facts, then, we can only say that the "Antirightist Struggle" of 1957 was nothing more than the beginning of Mao Zedong's intense, large-scale and unbridled persecution of the intellectuals.

As is known to all, the year 1957 and the 10 years of the cultural revolution were two unprecedented catastrophes for intellectuals throughout China's history. If it is said that the 500,000 rightists who were arrested during the "Antirightist Struggle" were 10 percent of the 5 million intellectuals who were suppressed (!), then the 10 years of the cultural revolution completely decimated the ranks of China's intellectuals. If it is said that after the "Antirightist Struggle" the essence of the intellectuals was preserved, then the 10 years of the cultural revolution caused the extreme heroism of the intellectuals to be practically wiped out. Perhaps it will be two more generations before the grave consequences of history's great tragedy will appear!

If we want to record specifically any of Mao Zedong's killing of the intellectuals, it would really not be possible, for there were honestly so many tragedies. We can bear it lightly by using the expression "too numerous to record."

If we want to recount generally the fate that Mao Zedong assigned to the intellectuals, then we can conclude that there are three areas, which are:

1. they were thoroughly discredited in politics;
2. they were thoroughly devastated in the area of intelligence and skill;
3. there was pain added to their torment in the area of livelihood and wages.

In Beijing during those years there was a well-known saying to describe the bitter situations of the intellectuals: "If criticisms are not made

(referring to the self-criticism of the 'bourgeois world outlook'), if apologies are not made (apologies to Mao), if accounts are unwritten (confessions), then tears will not flow!"

This expression is not an exaggeration, and it only refers to the difficult political situation; it does not encompass the bitter situations of devastated intellects and tortured lives. If we view the bitter experiences as a whole, then it can be said of the intellectuals' fate under Mao's rule that although they were not officially classified as targets of dictatorship, they were in fact placed in the category of having dictatorship exercised over themselves. Although they impressively remained among the people to be "transformed and utilized," they lived "among the people" as lowlife at the very bottom. Perhaps they were regarded as a "special" group! Still, the physical and spiritual torment was even more special.

In Practicing Despotism Mao Could Not But Persecute the Intellectuals

What now deserves to be studied is, why did Mao Zedong ruthlessly conduct an all-out persecution of the intellectuals?

There is only one reason, and that is that Mao Zedong ingeniously used the ruling tactics of the feudal emperors of China's past dynasties, in which he first of all thoroughly studied the outcome of Qin Shihuang's "burning books and burying scholars alive."

Qin Shihuang was the first despotic sovereign in Chinese history to implement centralized state power. He deeply felt that the situation of the intellectuals' 100 contending schools of thought that formed in the Spring and Autumn and Warring State periods was most unfavorable to his autocratic rule of a unified ideology and a strong individual. In addition, the people's thinking was invisible. What is more difficult to deal with, then, is that Qin Shihuang did not hesitate to use the means of the iron fist to suppress the "Confucian scholars."

As for Mao Zedong, his entire rule was certainly not true Marxism but was despotism that was deeply imprinted with the traditional seal of a Chinese emperor. There was no way for Mao Zedong to overcome this contradiction of thinking in one way and behaving in another. However, he deeply feared being seen through, so he had to implement an obscurantist policy.

There are many ways to implement an obscurantist policy. Starting modern superstitions was one way, and severely damaging the natural resources of the intellect was another. Mao Zedong used both.

Yet, carrying out an obscurantist policy was impossible wishful thinking. First and foremost, the intellectuals were most qualified to see through Mao Zedong's phony Marxism. They were his greatest enemy in his pursuit of an obscurantist policy.

Chinese intellectuals have both the common characteristics of intellectuals of each nation of the world and the traditional characteristics of China's

"Confucian scholars." They are educated, they have ideas and they are adept at analysis and reflection. They have seen the world and have vast experience. There are many of them who drank foreign waters and who have personally experienced the democratic bounty of the west. They are highly progressive and quite astute politically. They will speak their minds, they can handle public opinion and they can sufficiently create any political climate. They are much more imbued with "pride," so much so that they are "rebellious," the so-called "scholars who can be killed but who will not be bullied."

With all of this, they undoubtedly constituted a direct threat to Mao Zedong's despotic rule and obscurantist policy. Yes, Mao Zedong himself came from an intellectual background, and he knew more than anyone what gains or losses that the traits of the intellectuals, as well as their existence, would bring to a ruler.

This is the basic reason why Mao Zedong wanted to persecute the intellectuals ruthlessly.

This is also a basic reason why he boasted without shame when he publicly reversed the verdict on Qin Shihuang.

In this respect, there was no fundamental difference between the tricks of Mao Zedong and any feudal despot's rule. The difference was that his large-scale persecution of the intellectuals was nothing more than his being far more successful than any despotic ruler in history.

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